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BRIGHTON NEW GUIDE;

OR,

A DESCRIPTION

OF

BRIGHTHELMSTON,

AND THE

ADJACENT COUNTRY:

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A CORRECT ACCOUNT OF ALL THE CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, FROM DIEPPE TO

PARIS,

&c. &c.

FOURTH EDITION.

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MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

TO

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES

THE

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES,

DUKE AND DUTCHESS OF YORK,

AND SUCH OF THE

NOBILITY AND GENTRY,

AS FREQUENTLY VISIT

BRIGHTHELMSTON,

THE FOLLOWING PAGES

ARE RESPECTFULLY INCRIBED BY

THEIR VERY OBEDIENT,

AND EVER GRATEFUL HUMBLE SERVANT,

The Editor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT may, with great truth, be aſſerted, that no place in England has experienced the public favour in ſo eminent a degree as Brighthelmſton, for ſeveral years paſt; and, as it is now evident, that ſea-bathing is the moſt effectual cure for chronic diſorders, we cannot wonder that the ſituation, of which the following pages are deſcriptive, ſhould have been ſo much reſorted to.

The ſalubrity of the air, the excellent quality of the water, the pleaſing, healthful, and convenient ſituation of the town, its moderate diſtance from the metropolis, the unrivalled beauty of

the adjacent country, and many other advantages, both of nature and art, unite in giving Brighthelmſton a decided ſuperiority over all other watering places.

Brighthelmſton,
June 1ſt.

PREFACE.

THE Editor of the following little work flatters himſelf the Reader will find as much uſeful information in it as books of this kind are in general found to contain.

He claims no other merit to himſelf, but a ſtrict attention to truth, in the deſcription given of the different places mentioned in the pages following.

The reſtoration of peace has induced the Editor to give the route from Brighthelmſton to Paris, with a deſcription of the towns through which travellers paſs; and, as this way is ſeventy miles nearer than by Dover and Calais (beſides the advantage of ſeeing a much finer part of France, with better roads, more

towns,

towns, and good inns), it is preſumed many of the families, who honour Brighton with their preſence, will be induced to take a trip to the gay metropolis of France, only 117 miles from Dieppe, to which place commodious packets ſail almoſt every day.

The Editor flatter himſelf, this new edition of the Brighton Guide will be found an uſeful and agreeable companion to thoſe ladies and gentlemen, whom health, pleaſure, or buſineſs, may attract to this part of the coaſt, to enjoy pure air, rational amuſement, and ſea-bathing.

FISHER's *Library,*
Steyne, Brighton,
June 1ſt.

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A DESCRIPTION OF BRIGHTHELMSTON, &c.

SITUATION.

ON the ſouthern ſide of a fine range of fertile hills, called the South Downs, ſtands Brighthelmſton, the ſubject of the following pages, ſituated in 50° 55″ N. latitude, and about 3 to the weſtward of the meridian of London, at the diſtance of 54 miles, but, if a ſtraight line could be drawn, not more than 43. The town ſtands on an eminence, which declines towards the ſouth-eaſt, in a regular and gradual ſweep, to the Steyne,

(a beautiful lawn, ſo named); from thence it again riſes with a gentle aſcent to the eaſtward, along the Cliff for a conſiderable diſtance; an amphitheatrical range of hills protect it from the boiſterous aſſaults of the north and north-eaſterly winds; and, on the weſt, extenſive corn-fields gently decline from the Downs towards the ſea.

NAME.

The obſcurity and perplexity in which the hiſtory of Suſſex has, for many years, been involved, renders any certain information, as to the true etymology of the name, almoſt impoſſible to be procured: the common, and indeed moſt probable, opinion is, that the town was called after a Saxon biſhop, of the name of Brighthelm, who, in the early ages of Chriſtianity, ſettled in the place. As we have many inſtances of towns taking their names from the firſt ſettlers of conſequence in former times, we ſhall not endeavour to ſhake the credit on which this account is founded, as we know of none better to ſubſtitute in its room.

Suffice

Suffice it to ſay, for many hundred years that we have traced the hiſtory of this town, it has ever retained the name of Brighthelmſton. Indeed, of late years, it has been faſhionable to abbreviate it to Brighton, by which name it has received ſuch decided marks of public approbation, as to render it now one of the moſt deſirable ſummer and winter reſidences in the kingdom.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Brighthelmſton formerly contained ſeven principal ſtreets, excluſive of a number of lanes, and was defended by ſtrong fortifications. On the Beach, under the Cliff, the ruins of walls are ſtill to be perceived, which are ſaid to have been built by Queen Elizabeth. The wall was 14 feet high, and extended 400 feet from the eaſt to the weſt gate. The eaſt gate remained till about the year 1758, and was then taken down to afford room for conſtructing a battery. This battery was totally deſtroyed by the ſea, in November, 1786.

Two others, however, have been ſince erected on ſituations where they will not be ſo liable to receive damage from the ſea; one to the eaſt, and the other to the weſt, of the town. On the eaſtern battery are mounted five 24-pounders, taken from the French, and, on the weſtern, eight pieces of the ſame weight of metal; behind the latter is a handſome houſe, built by government, for the uſe of the gunner, with magazines, ſtore-houſes, &c.

Among the number of caſtles, built by Henry VIII. for defending the ſea-coaſt, was one ſituated at ſome diſtance from the edge of the Cliff, and called the Block-houſe, the ruins of which were to be ſeen a few years ago: it was built A. D. 1539, but the continual attacks of the ſea gradually carried away the intermediate land, and at length the waters encroached to the very foundations, which they undermined; in conſequence whereof, the interior tower fell down, and the ruins were to be ſeen under the Cliff, in the year 1761. Since that time, what remained of the caſtle has been

been removed, in order to afford a more convenient paſſage for carriages.

According to a tradition, which, notwithſtanding its abſurdity, is ſtill extant, the Block-houſe is ſaid to have been conſtructed in the centre of the town: the building was erected for the defence of the coaſt; but, if ſituated in the middle of the town, it could not poſſibly anſwer that purpoſe.

It is related, that anciently there was a ſtreet below the cliff, which has been waſhed away by the ſea, and that the foundations of the houſes were to be diſcerned beneath the water, &c. &c. Ruins may formerly have been ſeen under water, but, at preſent, there are no veſtiges of buildings to be diſcovered.

In the year 1699, it is computed that 130 tenements were deſtroyed by the ſea, and the damage was eſtimated at 40,000*l.* To avoid a ſimilar fate in future, a fund has been eſtabliſhed for repairing the groyns (which are a kind of fence to prevent the ravages of the water, and at the ſame time to collect and retain the gravel which the ſea would otherwiſe ſweep along the coaſt,)

and alſo for the lighting, paving, and cleanſing the ſtreets, removing nuiſances, and regulating the market. To accompliſh theſe purpoſes, an act of parliament was paſſed, in the year 1772, which impoſed a tax of ſixpence upon every chaldron of coals brought into the town; but this ſum being found inſufficient, application has been made to parliament for a new bill, in which larger powers are to be granted to commiſſioners, with additional duties, to enable them to carry the neceſſary improvements into effect.

Brighthelmſton conſiſts of one pariſh only; the living is a vicarage in the alternate gift of the biſhop of Chicheſter, and Henry Courthope Campion, Eſq. of Danny, and has the rectory of Weſt Bletchington, (about two miles and a half north-weſt of Brighthelmſton,) annexed to it; the church at Weſt Bletchington is in ruins.

Brighthelmſton church ſtands at a ſmall diſtance north-weſt from the town; and, being on a riſing ground, is plainly diſcernible at ſea, and ſerves as an excellent landmark; the height of the church-yard, above the

the level of the ſea at low water, is 150 feet. In the year 1777, eight fine-toned muſical bells, the tenor weighing ſixteen hundred, pitched in E, and caſt by Mr. Rudhall, of Glouceſter, were hung in the belfry of the church. On the top of the ſteeple is placed a curious large figure of a dolphin, made of copper, gilt with gold; it is conſtructed to turn round with the wind, and ſerves as a vane; the inſide of the church is plain and neat, and, from ſome remains of carved work, ſeems to have been built, or fitted up, about the time of Henry VII. The font cannot fail to attract the attention of the antiquarian, as it is a ſpecimen of ancient ſculpture rarely to be met with, repreſenting the Laſt Supper, and various miracles of our Saviour: the ornaments of the baſe has been unfortunately cut away, to make room for the name of ſome churchwarden; a circumſtance that will ever be regretted by the curious in antique ſculpture: tradition ſays, it was brought over from Normandy in the reign of William the Conqueror.

In the church-yard are ſeveral monuments,

but none of any great antiquity; near the chancel dooris one, which the followi ng

HISTORICAL EVENT

gives ſome degree of intereſt to.

After the battle of Worceſter, King Charles II. fled for refuge to Brighthelmſton, and arrived at the George Inn, in Weſt-ſtreet, on the 14th of October, 1651. The houſe (which has now the ſign of King Charles's Head) was kept by a man named Smith, who had lived about the court: he recogniſed the perſon of his Royal gueſt, but had too much loyalty to betray him: the following morning, his Majeſty embarked in a ſmall veſſel, commanded by Nicholas Tetterſell, and, the next day, landed at Fecamp, near Havre-de-Grace. Soon after the reſtoration, the captain brought his veſſel into the River Thames, and moored her oppoſite Whitehall, in commemoration of the Sovereign's providential eſcape. An annuity of 100*l.* was granted to Captain Tetterſell, and his heirs for ever, as a reward for his ſteady

loyalty

loyalty; but, by ſome means, this annuity has been diſcontinued a number of years.

His remains lie interred near the chancel-door, in the church-yard, and over the grave is a black marble, on which is the following inſcription:

"P. M. S."

" Captain Nicholas Tetterſell, through
" whoſe prudence, ualour and loyalty,
" Charles II. King of England, after he had
" eſcaped the ſword of his mercileſs rebels,
" and his forces receiued a fatal ouerthrowe
" at Worcheſter, September the 3d, 1651,
" was faithfully preſerued, and conueyed to
" France, departed this life the 26th of July,
" 1674.

" Within this marble monument doth lie
" Approved faith, honour, and loyalty;
" In this cold clay he has now ta'en up his ſtation;
" Who once preſerued the church, the crowne, and
" nation;
" When Charles the Greate was nothing but a breath,
" This ualiant ſoule ſtept 'tweene him and Death:
" Uſurpers' threats, nor tyrant rebels' frowne,
" Could not affright his duty to the crowne;
" Which glorious act of his, for church and ſtate,
" Eight princes, in one day, did gratulate—

" Profeſſing all to him in debt to bee,
" As all the world are to his memory.
" Since earth could not reward the worth him
" given,
" He now receiues it from the King of Heaven.
" In the ſame cheſt one iewel more you have,
" The partner of his virtues, bed, and grave.

" Suſanna his wife who deceſed the 4th day of May,
" 1672, to whoſe pious memory and his owne
" Honour Nicholas
" Their only Son and iuſt inheritor of his Father's uertues
" hath paid his laſt duty in this Monument
" 1676

" Here alſo lieth interred the Body of Captain Ni-
" cholas Tetterſell his Son who departed this life the
" fourth of the Calends of October 1701. in the 57
" year of his age."

The language, poetry, &c. of the following grave-ſtone, cloſe to the entrance of the chancel-door, we think cannot fail to amuſe our readers.

" Here lyeth the Body
" of Mary Garner
" who was buried the 14th
" Day of March 1687.

" O Deare Mother you
" are gone before,
" And I a ratch
" waite at the Dore

" Sin

" Sin doth not only
" keepe me thenſe
" But makes me loth
" to go from hence
" When Chriſt hath
" held me of my ſin
" Heel make me tite
" and let me in.

" This was her Daeter
" Abigal's deſire.

" Alſo here lyeth the body
" of my Davghter Abigal, the
" wife of Nicholas Carden,
" who departed this life
" the 29th of December, 1699."

The town of Brighthelmſton is at preſent nearly of a quadrangular form; the ſtreets interſect each other at right angles; and, as the Steyne was originally the boundary of the town, we ſhall begin our account with thoſe ſtreets, lanes, &c. which are to the weſtward of that admired promenade,

THE STEYNE, AT BRIGHTON.

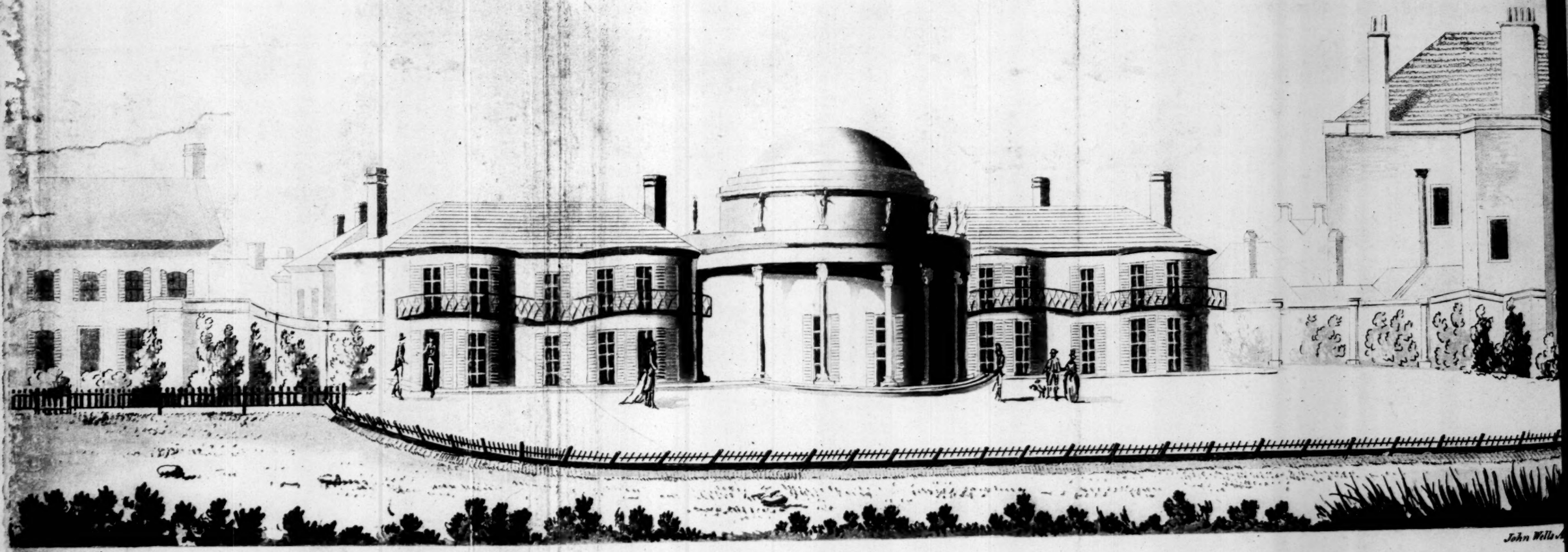
buildings on the Steyne are univerſally admired for elegibility of ſituation.

The ſtreets, which are to the eaſtward of the Steyne, and now form a conſiderable part of Brighton, have all been built within theſe few years; they are, Steyne-ſtreet, Mancheſter-ſtreet, Charles-ſtreet, Broad-ſtreet, Margaret-ſtreet, New Steyne-ſtreet, George-ſtreet, Princes-ſtreet, Craven-buildings, Proſpect-row, German-place, Dorſet-place, and Dorſet-gardens.

Marine Parade, New Steyne, Rock-buildings, Rock-Houſe, and Royal Creſcent; theſe laſt five front the ſea, and, conſequently, enjoy agreeable and extenſive proſpects.

Moſt of the houſes are built of flint-ſtones, cemented with common mortar; for the purpoſe of building, ſuch flints are collected, from the beach, as have had their aſperities worn off by the motion of the water; but the forms of the ſtones being irregular, and their ſizes various, though they make a wall uncommonly ſtrong, yet brick-work is obliged to be uſed where the doors and window-frames are received.

MARL-



Rich.d Paine del.t

John Wells

View of the Marine Pavilion, Brighthelmstone.

Publishid by F.G.Fisher 1800

John Wells

MARLBOROUGH-HOUSE.

At the north-weſt corner of the Steyne, ſtands a commodious manſion, belonging to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, where, during the ſummer months, his Grace and family reſide.

Adjoining to Marlborough-Houſe ſtands the

MARINE PAVILION,

built by his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, in the year 1784.

This handſome ſtructure extends upwards of 200 feet in front, towards the Steyne; the centre is a circular building, with a lofty dome, ſupported by pillars; on each ſide are two elegant rooms on the ground floor, with bed-chambers over them: in addition to theſe, in the ſpring of 1802, two wings were added, which gives a light, airy appearance to the building; gravel-walks, graſs-plats, and plantations towards the Steyne, add a great degree of elegance to the whole.

The

The front, towards the ſtreet, forms a ſquare, with a handſome colonnade in the middle, ſupported by columns; in the wings are commodious apartments for his Royal Highneſs's ſuite; in the court is a figure of a Negro ſupporting a dial, executed in a ſuperior ſtyle of beautiful ſculpture.

It is but a juſt tribute of gratitude to his Royal Highneſs, to inform the reader, that Brighton owes its preſent ſtate of proſperity chiefly to the kind patronage he has ever condeſcended to honour it with; his early notice brought it firſt into faſhionable repute, and, under his foſtering ſmiles, it has aroſe to be the firſt watering place in the kingdom; he may, therefore, with propriety, be conſidered as the founder of Brighthelmſton.

On the Steyne is another elegant manſion, built by the late Right Honourable W. G. Hamilton, Eſq. then member of Parliament for Haſlemere. This building conſiſts of an elegant hall, in the centre, 20 feet by 18. On the right ſide of the hall is a ſuperb dining-room, 34 feet by 20; on the left, a handſome drawing-room, 34 feet 6 inches, by 24 feet 6 inches.

The

The hall and dining-room are beautifully ſtuccoed and painted. The drawing-room is hung with an exceeding elegant paper, and on the chimney-piece is repreſented a Venus drawn by Cupids, which is reckoned an excellent piece of ſtatuary. The front is finiſhed with Adams's artificial ſtone, and looks extremely handſome. The whole building is, indeed, juſtly admired for its elegance of architecture, as uniting ſimplicity with true grandeur, and is now the property of the amiable Lady Anne Murray.

On the weſt ſide of the Steyne, near the Marine Pavilion, is ſituated the

CASTLE-TAVERN,

kept by Mr. Tilt, who has conſiderably enlarged the houſe, and rendered it, in every reſpect, perfectly commodious and elegant.—Excluſive of a large handſome coffee-room, and a great number of other apartments, for the tavern buſineſs, there is alſo a beautiful ſuite of aſſembly-rooms, built under the direction of Mr. Crunden, of Park-ſtreet, London; who, we may juſtly ſay, has

has united ſimplicity with grandeur, and elegance with propriety.

The anti-room is a plain, handſome, commodious apartment, meaſuring 30 feet by 20, and has a communication with the Tea-room; but it is ſeldom uſed, except when the company is too numerous to be accommodated in other apartments.

Nothing of magnificence is attempted in the Tea-room; but it is exceedingly neat: it alſo communicates with the Card-room, and its dimenſions are 56 feet by 30.

The Card-room forms a ſpace of 40 feet by 25, and diſplays great neatneſs and ſimplicity in the ſtyle of the architecture.

The plan of the Ball-room forms a rectangle of 80 feet by 40, with receſſes at each end and ſide, 16 feet by 4, decorated with columns correſponding with the pilaſters, which are continued round the room, dividing the ſides and ends into a variety of compartments, ornamented with paintings from the Admirander and the Vatican, repreſenting part of the ſtory of Cupid and Pſyche, and the Aldrobrandini marriage; with Air-nymphs, and divers other figures,

in

in the ancient groteſque ſtyle. The ceiling, which is curved, forms an arch of one-fifth of the height of the room, which is 35 feet, and it is finiſhed plain, excepting that it has three compartments of ſtucco ornaments, from which the chandeliers depend. Over the entablature, at each end of the room, there is a large painting; one is a repreſentation of Aurora, and the other is a figure of Nox. Theſe pieces are univerſally allowed to be finely executed.

During the Brighthelmſton ſeaſon, a ball is held, every Monday, at Tilt's rooms; and the Card-aſſemblies are on Wedneſdays and Fridays. The other public rooms are kept by Mr. Hicks, of the

OLD SHIP TAVERN,

in Ship-ſtreet; a very commodious houſe, in every reſpect well calculated for the reception of company.

Beſides ſeveral other apartments on the ground-floor, there is a handſome Coffee-room, fronting the ſea, with ſeveral elegant and commodious bed-rooms over it.

On

On the firſt ſtory is a capacious Dining-room, the wainſcot of which exhibits part of the ſtory of Telemachus, painted on bronze, on a blue ground.

On the ſame floor is the Ball-room, which is large, and finiſhed in a ſtyle of remarkable neatneſs and ſimplicity. In this room there is an admirable portrait of the celebrated Dr. Ruſſel, whoſe memory is juſtly held in high veneration by the inhabitants of Brighthelmſton.

Mr. Hicks has lately made very conſiderable additions to his houſe. Among other conveniences, is an elegant Card-room, meaſuring 50 feet by 30, and 25 in height. The ceiling is curved, and embelliſhed with a variety of curiouſly-executed deſigns.—The ſides are decorated with pannels, painted in the ancient groteſque ſtyle. On the eaſt is a circular receſs, ſupported by two columns.

The Tea-room adjoins to the Card and Ball-room; it is a plain, handſome, commodious, and well-finiſhed, apartment.

The Card-room was built by Mr. Golden, of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, London, who, we

we may juſtly ſay, has diſplayed a great ſhare of knowledge and ingenuity. At Hicks's Rooms, the ball is on Thurſdays, and the card-aſſembly on Tueſdays and Saturdays. The terms of admiſſion to the Balls, Aſſemblies, and to Tea and Promenade, are as follows:—Subſcription for the ſeaſon, 10*s.* 6*d.*—for each Ball, 3*s.*—Tea and Promenade, 1*s.*—Non-ſubſcribers for each Ball, 5*s.*—Sunday, Tea and Promenade, 2*s.*—Card-Aſſembly Nights, 1*s.*

William Wade, Eſq. is Maſter of the Ceremonies at both Rooms.

Among the other inns and houſes of good accommodation, may be enumerated

THE NEW SHIP,

in Ship-ſtreet, kept by Mr. Baulcomb;

THE NEW INN,

in North-ſtreet, kept by Mr. Henwood; and

THE

when the company is too numerous to be accommodated in other apartments.

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The plan of the Ball-room forms a rectangle of 80 feet by 40, with receſſes at each end and ſide, 16 feet by 4, decorated with columns correſponding with the pilaſters, which are continued round the room, dividing the ſides and ends into a variety of compartments, ornamented with paintings from the Admirander and the Vatican, repreſenting part of the ſtory of Cupid and Pſyche, and the Aldrobrandini marriage; with Air-nymphs, and divers other figures, in

over the entablature, at each end of the room, there is a large painting; one is a repreſentation of Aurora, and the other is a figure of Nox. Theſe pieces are univerſally allowed to be finely executed.

During the Brighthelmſton ſeaſon, a ball is held, every Monday, at Tilt's rooms; and the Card-aſſemblies are on Wedneſdays and Fridays. The other public rooms are kept by Mr. Hicks, of the

OLD SHIP TAVERN,

in Ship-ſtreet; a very commodious houſe, in every reſpect well calculated for the reception of company.

Beſides ſeveral other apartments on the ground-floor, there is a handſome Coffee-room, fronting the ſea, with ſeveral elegant and commodious bed-rooms over it.

On

On the firſt ſtory is a capacious Dining-room, the wainſcot of which exhibits part of the ſtory of Telemachus, painted on bronze, on a blue ground.

On the ſame floor is the Ball-room, which is large, and finiſhed in a ſtyle of remarkable neatneſs and ſimplicity. In this room there is an admirable portrait of the celebrated Dr. Ruſſel, whoſe memory is juſtly held in high veneration by the inhabitants of Brighthelmſton.

Mr. Hicks has lately made very conſiderable additions to his houſe. Among other conveniences, is an elegant Card-room, meaſuring 50 feet by 30, and 25 in height. The ceiling is curved, and embelliſhed with a variety of curiouſly-executed deſigns.—The ſides are decorated with pannels, painted in the ancient groteſque ſtyle. On the eaſt is a circular receſs, ſupported by two columns.

The Tea-room adjoins to the Card and Ball-room; it is a plain, handſome, commodious, and well-finiſhed, apartment.

The Card-room was built by Mr. Golden, of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, London, who,

we

we may juſtly ſay, has diſplayed a great ſhare of knowledge and ingenuity. At Hicks's Rooms, the ball is on Thurſdays, and the card-aſſembly on Tueſdays and Saturdays. The terms of admiſſion to the Balls, Aſſemblies, and to Tea and Promenade, are as follows:—Subſcription for the ſeaſon, 10*s.* 6*d.*—for each Ball, 3*s.*—Tea and Promenade, 1*s.*—Non-ſubſcribers for each Ball, 5*s.*—Sunday, Tea and Promenade, 2*s.*—Card-Aſſembly Nights, 1*s.*

William Wade, Eſq. is Maſter of the Ceremonies at both Rooms.

Among the other inns and houſes of good accommodation, may be enumerated

THE NEW SHIP,

in Ship-ſtreet, kept by Mr. Baulcomb;

THE NEW INN,

in North-ſtreet, kept by Mr. Henwood; and

THE

THE WHITE HORSE,

in Great Eaſt-ſtreet, kept by Mr. Allen.

Theſe houſes are large, and well calculated for accommodating company: keep good larders and the beſt of wines, with civil and attentive waiters.

There are at Brighthelmſton three

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES,

two on the Steyne, and one on the Marine Parade: that on the eaſt ſide of the Steyne (oppoſite the Caſtle Tavern) is kept by Mr. Gregory; that on the Marine Parade (lately eſtabliſhed) is kept by Meſſrs. Donaldſon and Wilks; and that on the ſouthern extremity of the Steyne, is kept by F. G. Fisher, publiſher of this pamphlet.

Theſe Libraries command delightful proſpects, and are fitted up with great attention to the convenience of the ſubſcribers; the catalogues to each are very extenſive, and contain well-choſen collections of books on every

every ſubject of polite and uſeful literature; to which is conſtantly added all works of real merit as ſoon as publiſhed (or public approbation decided on their merits). The daily Papers are regularly taken in, Morning and Evening, and laid on the reading tables, for the amuſement of the ſubſcribers, with Magazines, Reviews, &c. monthly; and what renders theſe rooms an agreeable lounge, is the certainty of meeting none but the moſt faſhionable company.

The terms of ſubſcription are the ſame at all the Libraries, and are as follow:

For one Month . . . . *Five Shillings,*
For two Months . . . *Eight Shillings,*
For three Months . . . *Ten Shillings,*
For ſix Months . . . . *Fifteen Shillings,*
For twelve Months . . *One Guinea,*
Each Perſon.

Jewellery, Stationery, Perfumery, Tunbridge-Ware, Canes, Gloves, Toys, &c. &c. &c. ſold on moderate terms; and grand and ſmall Piano-Fortes let out, by the week, month, or year.

As an additional accommodation to the lovers of muſic, a

MUSICAL CIRCULATING LIBRARY

is eſtabliſhed by Mr. Prince, in Eaſt-ſtreet, on a plan that cannot fail of giving univerſal ſatisfaction.

BANKS.

There are two banks, for the accommodation of the nobility, gentry, and public in general.

THE OLD BANK,

under the firm of Michell, Rice, Rice, and Mills, is ſituated in North-ſtreet, No. 103: their notes are payable in London, at Meſſrs. Sanſom, Blake, and Poſtlethwaite, Lombard-ſtreet.

THE NEW BANK,

under the firm of Wigney, Tillſtone, and Co. is ſituated No. 2, Steyne-lane: their notes

notes are payable at Meſſrs. Maſterman, Peters, Walker, and Mildred, No. 2, White-Hart-court, Lombard-ſtreet.—The hours of tranſacting buſineſs, at both Banks, are from ten in the morning till five in the evening, every day (Sundays excepted).

About two hundred yards to the weſtward of Marine Parade, ſtands a handſome pile of buildings, called

THE ROYAL CRESCENT,

conſiſting of large and lofty houſes, with bow-windows, commanding moſt delightful ſea and land views: in front is an iron railing, with handſome gates at each extremity, a graſs-plat in the centre, &c. &c. and about half way down the Cliff is made a wide terrace walk, extending between two and three hundred feet in length (eaſt and weſt), for the accommodation of thoſe families who may occaſionally inhabit the Creſcent houſes.

We have no heſitation in pronouncing this pile of building one of the greateſt ornaments that Brighton has to boaſt, and

will long remain a laſting monument of the taſte and liberality of the gentleman at whoſe expenſe the whole was completed.

In mentioning the improvements lately made, we muſt not forget to particularize a handſome row of houſes, called Dorſet Garden, uniformly built: in front is an extenſive garden, laid out with much taſte; two octagon temples or ſummer-houſes ornament the pleaſure-ground; and for thoſe who wiſh retirement and rural proſpects, with the advantage of being in the centre of every gaiety in a few moments (if required), there cannot be a more eligible ſituation about Brighton.

There are many other houſes built ſince laſt year, but our limits will not permit us to particularize them; we will therefore only ſay, that, as they are erected in good ſituations, little doubt remains but they will anſwer well to thoſe who have ventured their fortune in building them, and likewiſe be a great accommodation to the company who honour the place with their preſence.

Beſides thoſe above noticed, very conſiderable improvements have been made in Bright-

Brighthelmſton within theſe few years, by the erection of many perfectly elegant and convenient buildings; the reparation of the old houſes, lighting, paving, and numbering the town, removing ſeveral nuiſances and obſtructions.

Some years ago, at the corner of North-ſtreet, a barn was taken down, for the purpoſe of rendering the paſſage more commodious, and Mr. Hall, ſurgeon, built a handſome houſe there; and this alteration has proved a great addition to the beauty and convenience of the place. A few yards farther up, on the ſame ſide of the ſtreet, is built a moſt ſubſtantial and elegant houſe, by N. Hall, Eſq. who, we underſtand, means to make it his principal reſidence; adjoining to which is another large convenient manſion belonging to the ſame proprietor.

PRINCE'S PLACE

is a circular range of ſhops, intended chiefly for the accommodation of the London tradeſmen, who come here with various kinds of

ware for the ſeaſon. Here likewiſe ſtands the

CHAPEL ROYAL,

built within theſe few years to afford accommodation to the nobility, gentry, and ſuch other of the principal inhabitants, as, from the rapid increaſe of population, and conſequent complaints of want of room in the church, could not get pews.—It is finiſhed from a plan of Mr. Saunders, architect, of Golden-ſquare; will conveniently hold a thouſand perſons, and is certainly one of the neateſt buildings of the kind in England.

The other places of worſhip are, a

QUAKER'S MEETING,

INDEPENDENT MEETING,

LADY HUNTINGDON'S MEETING,

BAPTIST MEETING,

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL,

AND A

JEW'S SYNAGOGUE;

all built in a plain neat ſtyle, and varying in

in ſize, according to the numbers of the different congregations.

Near the Steyne are ſituated the

HOT AND COLD BATHS,

erected after a plan of Mr. Golden, architect; the firſt ſtone was laid in the year 1759. On one ſide of a ſpacious veſtibule, are ſix cold-baths; on the other ſide, are hot-baths, ſweating-baths, and ſhowering-baths: the baths are ſupplied from the ſea by means of an engine.—Dr. Awſiter, in a pamphlet, called "*Thoughts on Brighthelmſton*," publiſhed in 1768, ſays, "The "utility of theſe baths is obvious: they "may be uſed either for hot or cold bathing. There are ſome individuals to whom "cold bathing would be ſerviceable, could "they be able to bear the fatigue of being "dipped in the ſea, and (what is more material) to be expoſed to the cold air. If "the weather happens to be ſtormy, and "the ſea ſo rough as not to admit of bathing "in it, recourſe may be had to the baths:

" by this means bathing would become " more univerſal, be unattended with ter- " ror, and no cure protracted. Moreover, " invalids would have the advantage of " this bathing remedy all the year round; " whereas, on account of the variableneſs " of our climate, it is denied them at pre- " ſent, except in the ſummer months, and " then only in calm weather."

The terms of ſubſcription to theſe baths are as follow:

Hot-Bath.

Three Months	£10	10	0
Two Months	7	7	0
One Month	4	4	0
Single Bath	0	4	0

Cold-Bath.

Three Months	3	3	0
One Month	1	11	6
Single Bath	0	1	6
Shower-Bath	0	1	6

Before we diſmiſs the ſubject of baths, we beg leave to mention a moſt ingenious diſcovery

diſcovery made by Mr. Nathan Smith, of Artillery-place, who has, at great expenſe and trouble, brought to perfection a curious machine, for the relief of perſons afflicted with the gout, or violent ſcorbutic complaints, by means of an

AIR-PUMP VAPOUR-BATH,

for which he has obtained his Majeſty's Letters Patent. Perſons of the firſt diſtinction have received great relief from this diſcovery, when all other medical aſſiſtance has proved ineffectual. This curious machine may be ſeen, and its operations explained, by application (any day) to Mr. Nathan Smith, No. 3, Artillery-place, free of expenſe.

The flattering encouragement this extraordinary invention has received, from the firſt circles, ſpeaks its praiſe better than a volume written on the ſubject without ſuch ſupport; and we have no doubt but fame and profit will amply reward the ingenious inventor of this valuable diſcovery.

Amongſt the different places of amuſement which are to be found at Brighton, none deſerve our attention and commendation more than the

NEW THEATRE,

ſituated at the upper end of Duke-ſtreet, (built by the late Mr. Fox); it opens the beginning of July, and cloſes the latter end of October. The performers are in general very reſpectable in their different lines of acting, and the buſineſs of the drama is conducted with great regularity. The interior is fitted up in a very elegant manner; the ſcenes were painted by Mr. Carver, of Covent-garden theatre, and do him great credit as an artiſt. The dreſſes and other decorations are very good, and the whole deſerves the liberal encouragement the public have always honoured the theatre with.

The nights of performing are Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; the doors are open at ſix, and the performance begins at ſeven; the admiſſion is, Boxes, 4*s.* Pit, 2*s.* and Gallery, 1*s.*

The

The next place of public entertainment we ſhall mention is, the

PROMENADE GROVE,

or *Public Gardens*, under the patronage of of *His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales*. The entrance is in Prince's Place, North-ſtreet.—Theſe beautiful gardens are ſurrounded with lofty ſpreading trees (chiefly elms), which compoſe a moſt agreeable ſhade in the hotteſt days in ſummer. Theſe gardens are ſupported by ſubſcription, and every Wedneſday, during the ſeaſon, is a public breakfaſt, when a band of muſic attend and play, at proper intervals, ſelect pieces of muſic. The ſaloon is decorated with much taſte, and, adjoining, is an octagon building, uſed as an orcheſtra. The gardens are brilliantly illuminated on particular nights, and fire-works diſplayed of the beſt kinds, with great effect; on thoſe evenings, the admiſſion is half-a-crown: the whole is conducted with much regularity, and theſe gardens are a very faſhionable

place of amuſement in the ſummer. The terms of ſubſcription are as follow: for a family, 10*s*. 6*d*.—ſingle perſon, 5*s*. 6*d*.—non-ſubſcribers, 6*d*. each time. We are ſorry to add, the proprietors have it in contemplation to ſell theſe gardens, for building on.

Some years ago, a neat convenient

MARKET-PLACE

was built, for the benefit of the town; it is open every day (Sunday excepted), and is very well ſupplied with butchers meat, poultry, fiſh, vegetables, and fruit of the beſt kinds, but the principal market-days are, Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays. On the beach is likewiſe held a wholeſale market for fiſh, and it is ſcarcely neceſſary to obſerve, no place in England can boaſt of having a more abundant ſupply of this article, in greater variety, or in higher perfection.

From the want of an harbour for ſhipping, there is no commerce carried on at

Brighton. To the company reſorting thither, and the

FISHERY,

the inhabitants principally depend for ſupport. The fiſhing-boats, belonging to this place, are eſtimated at one hundred, and the average complement to each is three perſons; therefore, this fiſhery muſt, of courſe, prove an excellent nurſery for ſeamen.

From the month of May till September, great abundance of mackerel, mullets, dorees, turbots, ſoals, lobſters, prawns, &c. &c. are caught, and in the latter months, whitings and herrings, with various kinds of flat fiſh, are ſold at very reaſonable rates.

As Brighton is the neareſt fiſhing coaſt to London, great part of the fiſh are bought up by the dealers, whoſe buſineſs it is to provide for the ſupply of the metropolis; by this means much encouragement is given to the fiſhery, and a certain ſale ſecured, however large the quantity caught may chance to prove.

At the north entrance of Brighton, by the London road, oppoſite the Duke of Marlborough's manſion, a piece of ground is railed in, intended as another Steyne, with handſome houſes to be built on each ſide, which, when completed, will form a beautiful addition to the town.

Literature is not neglected in Brighton; there are two

ACADEMIES,

which have been long eſtabliſhed: at that in Weſt-ſtreet, of which Mr. Brooke is proprietor, young gentlemen are boarded, and educated in the claſſics and the ſciences, according to the Eton plan, after the moſt approved methods; and that in North-ſtreet, kept by Mr. Paine, principally to qualify youth for buſineſs. Both theſe ſeminaries are conducted with the greateſt propriety, and reflect much credit on the ſeveral maſters employed in them.

Here are alſo ſeveral

BOARDING-SCHOOLS,

for the inſtruction of young ladies in the various branches

branches of polite and uſeful literature: the firſt, in German-ſtreet, kept by Mrs. Wayte; the ſecond, in German-place Houſe, kept by Miſs Harben; and the third, in Weſt-ſtreet, kept by Miſs Rickwood. It gives us great pleaſure to inform our readers, that the ladies, by whom theſe different ſchools are conducted, are extremely well qualified for the ſituations they are in, and are deſerving of every ſucceſs; the health, morals, and improvement of the young ladies, committed to their care, we believe to be moſt conſcientiouſly attended to; and what gives the ſchools, at Brighton, a decided advantage, is, the number of capital maſters in muſic, drawing, painting, dancing, &c. &c. who are ſettled in the town.

We ſhall next mention the

BRIGHTON NEW STABLES, &c.

ſituated in Church-ſtreet, the property of Mr. Wigney.

Theſe ſtables are certainly the firſt of the kind, in point of convenience and magnitude,

tude, in this country. They are built after the London faſhion, with long projecting roof, ſo that horſes may be dreſſed and exerciſed under cover, whenever the weather renders it neceſſary.

In the yard is a blackſmith's ſhop, forge, &c. large coach-houſes, and granaries, complete the whole; and nothing have we ſeen at other places of public reſort that can bear a compariſon with this truly commodious, neat, and extenſive range of buildings.

Water is procured at Brighton from wells of conſiderable depth, and being filtered through chalk, of which theſe parts are one immenſe rock, it is, of courſe, perfectly cleared of every ſpecies of foulneſs. The following phenomenon is obſervable in ſeveral of theſe wells; at the time of high-water they are empty, and at low-water they are full.

At a little diſtance, on the Lewes-road, is the Prince of Wales's

CRICKETING-GROUND;

it is railed round, and, during the Summer months,

months, uſed by his Royal Highneſs, and friends, for the manly amuſement of cricket.

RIDES.

About a mile and a half from the town, on the north-eaſt, lies the

RACE-GROUND.

The races are generally at the latter end of the month of July, and are well reſorted to by the nobility and gentry of Suſſex, and the neighbouring counties. There are always three fifties, excluſive of ſeveral ſweepſtakes, matches, &c. and the ſport is moſtly very good. There is a handſome and convenient ſtand, capable of containing a great number of ſpectators, built upon the courſe, by a ſubſcription of the inhabitants of Brigthelmſton.

The height of the ſtand at the race-ground is 384 feet above the level of the ſea, at low water; the proſpect extenſive and delightful. The Iſle of Wight, which is plainly diſcernible, and many other beautiful objects,

jects, add greatly to the pleaſure of the races, which are equal to any in the kingdom.

A little diſtance from the race-ground is a place called *Whitehawke-hill*; on the ſummit of which has lately be en built a

SIGNAL HOUSE,

one of ſeveral others erected this war, on the ſouthern coaſt, to convey intelligence from Dover to Portſmouth, Plymouth, &c. This hill was formerly a Roman ſtation. The eaſt and weſt ſides have declivities of conſiderable depth: the ground towards the ſea falls in a gradual deſcent, and the place could not be aſſailed with any proſpect of ſucceſs, except on the north ſide, it being in no other part acceſſible; and even here the paſſage, though level, is very narrow. On the ſummit of Whitehawke-hill there are ramparts of a circular form; and here is an ample reward for the toil of climbing the hill. On the eaſt and weſt there is a noble proſpect of the ſea; and on the ſide which deſcends towards it, intrenchments appear to

to have been raiſed, which have extended to the very baſe of the hill.

About two miles north of the town lies Hollingbury-hill, which the country people denominate Hollingbury-Caſtle, and which is erroneouſly noted as a caſtle in ſeveral maps. Here are evident marks of an encampment: its figure ſtill remains complete, being a very extenſive circle, containing a number of tumuli, or ſmall eminences; one of which has been opened to a conſiderable depth.

Tradition ſays that an inhabitant of Brighthelmſton, having dreamt that he ſhould find a veſſel containing a quantity of treaſure, dug this hill to a great depth; but at length, deſpairing of ſucceſs, declined his ſearch, after having juſtly rendered himſelf an object of public ridicule.

THE DEVIL'S DYKE

was formerly a Roman encampment; it lies about ſix miles north-weſt of the town.

This place received the name of the Devil's Dyke, from a hollow of great depth, by

by which it is ſeparated from the adjacent hill.

This eminence is greatly admired, and much reſorted to, on account of the delightful proſpect it affords: here the ſcene changes at a ſingle ſtep, from rude and extenſive heaths, to a beautifully encloſed and finely cultivated country, on one ſide, and on the other, an uninterrupted view of the ſea, for many leagues. Some years ſince, an urn, containing a great number of ſilver coins, of the latter Roman emperors, was dug up in this neighbourhood.

At the mouth of the river Adur, about four miles to the weſtward of Brighthelmſton, is that ancient port, called *Portus Adurni*, where the Roman explorators held their ſtation at the period when our ſeas were infeſted with Saxons. In this neighbourhood, there ſtill remain a few houſes, formerly a part of the village called Port-Slade, ſignifying the *way to the port*.

From Brighthelmſton to Lewes, over the Downs, is a moſt delightful ride: the diſtance eight miles, on a fine carpet ground, the traveller commands a moſt charming land-

land-proſpect, and an extenſive view of the ſea.

The ſoil of the Downs is of a chalky nature, but exceedingly prolific. It is ſuppoſed that there is no ſpot in the univerſe which produces finer mutton than that fed on theſe Downs. The exquiſite flavour of the meat is owing to the lands being entirely free from marſh or ſwamp, the ſalubrity of the air, the fine quality of the graſs, and the abundance of aromatic herbs with which it is intermingled.

Great number of *Wheatears*, which are by many called *Engliſh Ortolans*, are caught on the South Downs. This ſmall, but delicately-flavoured bird, is the *Beccafica* of Italy. It is conjectured that they direct their flight northward, in conſequence of a deficiency of inſect-food in their native climate.

The method of taking theſe birds is rather curious, and is as follows: the ſhepherds who attend the flocks on the Downs, cut out a piece of turf in the ſhape of a Roman T; acroſs the hole ſo made, they place a bit of ſtick with a horſe-hair nooſe hanging down

down about the middle, over this they place the piece of turf, which makes a covering to the trap, and keeps the light out; the birds, being of a very timid nature, immediately on the appearance of a cloud, or any other thing that frightens them, fly for ſhelter into theſe holes or traps, which are very numerous on the hills; and by means of the nooſe, are inſtantly caught by the neck. Some ſhepherds have been known to bring home from ten to fifteen dozen of birds in a day by this means.

The ſeaſon for Wheatears is autumn, when the heat of the weather will not permit their being killed and ſent to London. Some few, however, are conveyed thither alive, and are ſold at high prices. Theſe birds are found in ſeveral parts of this country; but, probably from a want of proper food, they are not remarkably pleaſing to the palate, while thoſe taken in the neighbourhood of Brighthelmſton and Eaſt Bourn have the full perfection of that delicate flavour for which the Italian Beccafica is ſo highly celebrated.

Near two miles, on the left-hand ſide of the

the road from Brighton to Lewes, ſtand the newly-erected

BARRACKS,

built, during the late war, for the reception of horſe and foot. It is a large regular building, extending ſome conſiderable diſtance along the road, and allowed by judges to be a very complete ſtructure for the intended purpoſe.

About three miles and a half from Brighthelmſton, on the Lewes turnpike-road, is

STANMER,

a beautiful ſeat, belonging to the Earl of Chicheſter, ſurrounded with a fine park.

Half a mile farther is a village, called

FALMER,

which is remarkable for the ruins of a monaſtery. The remains of this building are converted into a farm-houſe, which joins the church.

The

The road through Falmer is delightfully pleaſant, and may be paſſed in the worſt ſeaſon with little inconvenience, being ſheltered on each ſide by the adjacent hills.

About a mile before you enter Lewes, ſtands another barrack, but not built on ſo large or firm a plan as that near Brighton; the former being a brick and ſtone edifice, the latter only wood-frame covered with boards.

LEWES.

Lewes is a large and populous town, ſituated eight miles from Brighton, and about fifty from the metropolis. We are inclined to think that it derives its name from the word *Lewſa*, which, in the Saxon tongue, ſignifies paſtures. It is recorded that Athelſtan eſtabliſhed two mint-houſes at Lewes, and that the town had one hundred and twenty-ſeven burgeſſes in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor.

Lewes is built on the borders of the South Downs, upon a riſing ground, within ſix or ſeven miles of the ſea, on the banks of the

the river Ouſe, which is navigable for barges, &c. to a conſiderable diſtance above the town: it ſends two members to parliament. The election was eſtabliſhed, May 8, 1735, to be in the inhabitants, being houſeholders, paying ſcot and lot. Number about 400. It is ſaid, formerly, to have been a large walled town, and to have conſiſted of twelve pariſhes; but ſix only remain at preſent. Theſe are St. Peter, and St. Mary Weſtout, certified by the name of St. Anne, St. Michael in Foro, St. John ſub Caſtro, All-Saints, St. John the Baptiſt, Southover, and St. Thomas in the Cliffe, a peculiar belonging to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. The church of St. Thomas in the Cliffe is greatly admired for the elegant ſimplicity of its architecture. In the middle of the altar are two pillars, between which the Ten Commandments are written, and on the outſide are two pilaſters; theſe are all of the Doric order, ornamented with carved and gilt architrave, cornice, and frieze: on the north ſide, between the pillar and pilaſter, is the Lord's Prayer; and the Creed appears between

tween the pillar and pilaſter on the oppoſite ſide.

Notwithſtanding the advantage of a navigable river, manufacturers receive but little encouragement at Lewes; yet the inhabitants in general are wealthy; and it muſt be obſerved, that the women are beautiful, even to a proverb. From the Caſtle, the remains of which ſtand on an elevated ſpot, there is a proſpect that, perhaps, cannot be ſurpaſſed in any part of the kingdom. To the weſt, there is a view of the ſea, to the full extent of thirty miles; and to the eaſt, the eye directs itſelf over a beautifully-diverſified country, and is gratified with a view of Banſtead Downs, in Surrey, which terminates the proſpect, at the diſtance of forty miles.

Under the Saxon government, the Caſtle of Lewes was in a flouriſhing condition, and it gave the title of Earl to the perſon then in poſſeſſion of it. The priory founded here, in the year 1178, in the ancient church of St. Pancras, by William de Warren and his wife, the Lady Gundreda, was the firſt houſe,

houſe eſtabliſhed in England of the *Cluniac* order.

The Earl of Warren and his lady ſet out on a pilgrimage to Rome, and having viſited ſeveral religious houſes in France, they came into Burgundy, and were there informed, that, by purſuing their journey, they would ſubject themſelves to great danger, as a war then prevailed between the Pope and the Emperor; in conſequence thereof, they directed their courſe towards the monaſtery of Cluni, greatly famed for the ſanctity, benevolence, and humanity, of its monks. The friendly, humane, and honourable reception which they experienced, inſpired them with a high eſteem for the whole order; and as the Earl and Counteſs had previouſly determined, on their return to England, to build and endow a religious houſe, with lands and chattels of ſufficient value to maintain twelve monks, they accordingly granted land to the order of Cluni, and gave them the church of St. Pancras, under Lewes Caſtle, which the Earl rebuilt with ſtone, having been at firſt only a wooden ſtructure; and confirmed, by ſtronger grants,

under royal confirmation, the gifts they had already beſtowed on the priory of St. Pancras.

The area of the monaſtery conſiſted of 39 acres, 2 roods, 11 perches; and it was environed by four walls, the ſides of which correſponded nearly with the four cardinal points of the compaſs. The walls on the weſt, north, and eaſt, are in tolerable preſervation; but they plainly ſhew they have been repaired in many places. There appears only about one-half of the ſouth wall, and this is evidently of modern ſtructure; though, in many places, the veſtiges of the old wall are traced, and they are eaſily diſtinguiſhed by their being covered with turf.

It is beyond diſpute, that this monaſtery was a building of ſingular magnificence; but ſo great have been the ravages of time, that none of the carved work, and indeed ſcarcely a ſtone, on which the ſquares are preſerved, can be diſcovered by the moſt induſtrious of thoſe who are curious in matters of antiquity.

Lewes is famous for a bloody battle, fought between King Henry III. and the Barons,

Barons, headed by Simon Mountford, Earl of Leiceſter, in which the King was entirely defeated.

At Lewes there have been, for many years, Boarding-ſchools, where young gentlemen are inſtructed in the ſeveral branches of the polite and uſeful arts, particularly the Mathematics.

A Bank has alſo, for ſome time paſt, been eſtabliſhed there under the firm of *Whitfeld Comber*, *Molineux*, and *King*. Their drafts and notes are payable, in London, at Sir *James Eſdaile's* and *Co.* It is called the NEW BANK, to diſtinguiſh it from one which has for ſome time been diſcontinued.

PRESTON.

Near Brighthelmſton, at the diſtance of a mile, upon the road which leads towards London, through Cuckfield, &c. is the delightful village of Preſton. It commands many finely variegated and extenſive proſpects; and this truly rural ſpot receives a conſiderable addition of beauty from a great number

of ſtately elms, which afford a pleaſing retreat from the heat of ſummer, and a convenient ſhelter for travellers in the winter ſeaſon. Here is a large building called Preſton-houſe, with extenſive and well-planned gardens, late the property of Charles Callis Weſtern, Eſq. of River-hall, in Eſſex, but now of Mr. Stanford. In Preſton-houſe is a fine portrait of Anne of Cleves, conſort to Henry VIII. who, it is recorded, reſided in this houſe, but afterwards retired to a convent, at Falmer, which is about three miles diſtant, where ſhe died, and was interred. At Preſton there is a public-houſe for the reception of company; and, in the gardens, a very handſome tea-room has been lately erected.

Three miles and a half on the London road, is the pleaſant village of

PATCHAM.

On the left ſide ſtands a very handſome houſe belonging to —— Payne, Eſq.; the grounds are laid out with much taſte, and a hang-

a hanging wood, which covers the ſide of a hill cloſe to the houſe, adds greatly to the beauty of the whole.

ROTTINGDEAN.

On the road to Newhaven, at the diſtance of near four miles from Brighthelmſton, lies the pleaſant and delightful village of Rottingdean. This place is remarkable for its wells, which are nearly empty at high water, but which riſe as the tide declines. It has of late been the reſort of a conſiderable number of genteel company; for which bathing-machines, and every accommodation, have been provided. Here are a variety of well-fitted up lodging-houſes, a good inn, with convenient ſtabling, coach-houſes, &c. It is moſtly frequented by ſuch families as prefer a little retirement to the buſtle and gaiety of Brighthelmſton, and who occaſionally may wiſh to mix with the company there, for which its ſituation renders it, at any time, perfectly convenient.

NEWHAVEN.

At the diſtance of nine miles from Brighthelmſton, along the ſea-coaſt to the eaſt, is the port of Newhaven. It lies upon the mouth of the river Ouſe, and is chiefly inhabited by maritime people. About a hundred yards before you enter the town, near the road ſide, and cloſe to the church-yard wall, on the declivity of a hill, is a very neat monument, in the ſhape of an obeliſk, railed round with iron railing, erected there to commemorate the melancholy fate of his Majeſty's ſhip Brazen. On the four tablets of the monument is engraved the following inſcriptions:

On the NORTH TABLET next the road—

" Sacred
" to the memory
" of
" Captain James Hanſon
" the
" Officers and Company
" of his Majeſty's Ship
" Brazen
" who were wrecked
" in a violent ſtorm
" under the cliff

" bearing

" bearing from this place S. W.
" at five o'clock A. M. Jan. 26, A. D. 1800,
" one of the Crew only ſurviving
" to tell the melancholy tale:
" by this fatal event
" the country alas! was deprived
" of 105 brave defenders,
" at a time it
" moſt required their aſſiſtance;
" the remains of many of them
" were interred near to this ſpot
" by the direction of
" the Lords Commiſſioners of
" the Admiralty."
'*The waters ſaw thee, O God.*'

On the WEST TABLET—

" Names of
" the Officers loſt:
" James Hanſon, Eſq.
" Commander.

" James Cook } ..... Lieutenants
" John Dembry }
" Archibald Ingram ..... Maſter
" Patrick Venables } ..... Midſhipmen
" James Hanwell }
" John Braugh ..... Purſer
" Robert Still ..... Surgeon
" Thomas Whitfield ..... Boatſwain
" Robert Alder Yawrle ..... Gunner
" John Teague ..... Carpenter."

On the SOUTH TABLET—

" The friends of
" Captain Hanſon
" cauſed this monument
" to be erected
" as a mark of their eſteem
" for a deſerving officer
" and a valuable friend;
" it was the will of Heaven
" to preſerve him
" during a four years voyage
" of danger and difficulty
" round the world
" on diſcoveries
" with Captain Vancouver
" in the years 1791, 1792, 1793, and 1794,
" but to take him from us
" when moſt he thought himſelf
" ſecure."

' The voice of the Lord is upon the waters.'

On the EAST TABLET—

" The Brazen"
" had been ordered
" to protect
" this part of the coaſt
" from the inſolent attacks
" of the enemy;
" and in the evening
" preceding

" the

" the ſad cataſtrophe
" had detained a foreign veſſel
" which
" was put under the care of
" the maſter's-mate, a midſhipman,
" 8 ſeamen, and 2 marines;
" who were thereby ſaved
" from the fate of their
" companions."

The harbour of Newhaven formerly afforded a remarkably ſafe ſhelter for ſhips of conſiderable burden, but the neceſſary repairs being neglected, for a long ſeries of years, the harbour was choaked up. However, an act was paſſed, in the year 1731, for repairing the piers, and keeping the harbour in good condition; ſince which the trade has conſiderably increaſed. There are ſeveral ſhip-builders at Newhaven, and veſſels large enough for Weſt Indiamen have been built there. Many neat houſes are in the town, and one good inn, where poſt-chaiſe and able horſes may be procured, for thoſe travelling coaſtways to Eaſt-Bourn, Haſtings, &c.

Here is alſo a handſome drawbridge, built over the river Ouſe, which renders travelling

much pleaſanter than as formerly over a dangerous ferry.

This place is greatly celebrated for brewing fine ale, which is drank and admired for many miles round.

SEAFORD.

Twelve miles eaſt of Brighthelmſton ſtands the borough of Seaford. It is a branch or member of the Cinque Ports; has ſome neat lodging-houſes, and a few bathing-machines; is viſited in the ſummer by thoſe families who prefer retirement to the buſtle of more faſhionable watering places: it ſends two members to parliament, and has had more conteſted elections, within theſe twenty years, than any place in the county.

A ſmall diſtance to the eaſtward, cloſe to the ſea, ſtands a handſome houſe belonging to —— Harben, Eſq. called

CORSICA HALL:

in it are ſeveral elegant rooms fitted up with great

great taſte, and the views from them are very extenſive and delightful; the offices are well planned, and the whole forms a moſt comfortable manſion. What is remarkable, this houſe, ſome years ago, ſtood ſeveral miles from where it now does, in the interior of the country, and was removed, at great trouble and expenſe, by Mr. Harben, to where it now ſtands.

From Seaford, the cliffs gradually riſe till we reach Beachy-Head, eighteen miles eaſt of Brighthelmſton. Thoſe called the Three Charles's, are about 560 feet high, by much the higheſt on the Suſſex coaſt. To theſe cliffs great numbers of birds, of divers ſpecies, reſort to breed; and, at the latter part of the ſeaſon, they paſs to warmer climates. There are two apartments, cut in the chalk-rock, under the cliff, which bear the name of "*Parſon Darby's Hole*," made by a clergyman, who reſided at Eaſt Dean, through motives of humanity, as, in ſtormy weather, he put out lights to guide any unfortunate ſhip-wrecked people to a place of ſhelter, and had once the ſatisfaction of ſaving upwards of twenty lives from a Dutch

veſſel, ſtranded in a violent ſtorm near the ſpot: others aſſert, that Darby formed theſe caves, intending them as his conſtant reſidence; but that he had enjoyed his retirement only a ſhort time, when he fell a ſacrifice to the dampneſs of his ſituation.

EAST-BOURN.

Twenty-two miles eaſt of Brighthelmſton, and ſixty-four from London, ſtands the faſhionable village of Eaſt-Bourn, for many years paſt the ſummer reſort of families of the firſt conſequence and diſtinction.

This delightful village lies at the eaſtern extremity of the South Downs, and from thence takes its name, and not from a brook, as ſome have erroneouſly ſuggeſted, being the Eaſt Bourn (from the Saxon), or eaſtern boundary of the South Downs; it is a hundred within itſelf, and holds a court-leet annually, &c. &c.

There are many reaſons to ſuppoſe this town was once much larger, as foundations of buildings are conſtantly ploughing up in

diſtant

diſtant parts of the pariſh: it is conjectured, by many, that it was the Roman city of Anderida, and the tradition ſtill prevails amongſt the inhabitants.

In looking over the hiſtory of the religious houſes, ſuppreſſed in the reign of Henry VIII. we find one mentioned of Black-Friars, in Eaſt-Bourn, whoſe revenues were very large; and at the Lamb-Inn, near the church, is ſtill to be ſeen a beautiful ſpider-arched room (now uſed as a cellar), which evidently has belonged to ſome monaſtery; and, a few years ago, a ſubterraneous paſſage was diſcovered, leading towards the church, from another cellar in the ſame houſe; but the fear of damps, &c. prevented its being explored beyond a few yards, and the aperture or mouth of it is now cloſed up with brick-work, to keep the cellar warm, and preſerve the wine (of which the proprietor, Mr. Fuller, keeps a moſt excellent ſtock).

The Church is a building of great antiquity, and is one of the largeſt pariſh churches in the county: there are ſome neat monuments in the chancel deſerving attention; and a gallery, erected for the expreſs purpoſe of accom-

accommodating the viſiters, who frequent this faſhionable watering-place in the ſummer, adds greatly to the beauty of the church.

Government have built a very handſome Barrack, to hold a troop of horſe, at the entrance of the town, which will long remain an ornament to the pariſh.

Lord G. H. Cavendiſh has a handſome ſeat here, called

COMPTON PLACE,

which ſtands in a lawn ſurrounded by lofty trees, pleaſure-grounds, gardens, plantations, &c. &c. and is, in all reſpects, a moſt agreeable ſummer retreat.

The houſe and grounds of Mr. Gilbert likewiſe diſplay a degree of taſte but ſeldom to be met with, and afford much pleaſure to thoſe who ſee them.

Beſides theſe are ſeveral neat, pleaſant villas, in different ſituations, which give a romantic beautiful appearance to the ſurrounding country.

The proſpects are, in general, varied and extenſive; the ſoils fertile beyond any thing

we

we have witneſſed on this coaſt; the trees are lofty, and grow almoſt to the water's edge; the rides and walks uncommonly fine; and the bathing remarkably good.

In addition to theſe natural advantages, there are two Circulating Libraries: the firſt eſtabliſhed by the author of this pamphlet, in the year 1790; the other, by Mr. Heatherly, in the year 1795; where the daily papers, and a variety of excellent publications on different ſubjects, and capital billiard-tables, are to be met with: a neat ſmall Theatre in South-ſtreet, where a very good company of performers, during the ſummer, amuſe the gentry: a handſome Ball-room at the Lamb-Inn, where ſubſcription balls are held: in fine, nothing is wanting but a few more good lodging-houſes near the ſea, to make this delightful ſpot the ſecond to Brighton for eligibility of ſummer reſort.

A Chalybeate Spring riſes about a mile to the weſtward of the Sea Houſes, at a place called Holywell; theſe waters have been found to be nearly equal in ſtrength to the Briſtol waters, and the late celebrated Dr.

Aſh

Ash ſtrongly recommended them in all caſes where the Briſtol waters are of ſervice.

A mile and half to the eaſtward of the Sea Houſes, on the beach, are two Forts, erected at a place called Langley-Point, for the protection of the coaſt: theſe Forts command Pevenſey Bay, eaſt and weſt, for a conſiderable diſtance; and about a mile behind them, on a ſpot of high ground, called Antony Hill, are placed ſome pieces of heavy cannon.

In the town are two very good Inns: the Lamb (near the church), and the New-Inn (in South-ſtreet), kept by Meſſrs. Fuller and Son, where every attention is paid to the accommodation of their gueſts: a Stage-coach from theſe inns to London every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday mornings; and from London every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday mornings, from the Golden-croſs, Charing-croſs, during the ſummer ſeaſon; and Waggons twice a week, and a Poſt every day.

Our limits will not permit us to enlarge on the ſeveral beautiful rides and walks which every where preſent themſelves; we

will

will therefore only mention a few of the moſt remarkable places in the neighbourhood, to which we would with to direct the attention of our readers.

Four miles to the eaſt ſtand the remains of

PEVENSEY CASTLE.

Hiſtorians are ſilent as to who was the builder of this once noble and extenſive Caſtle: ſome are of opinion, from its form, and the number of ſtrata of Roman bricks which ſtill remain in various parts of the building, that it was erected by the Romans ſoon after their deſcent on this country; others are for giving the honour of it to William the Conqueror, who landed a ſhort diſtance from this ſpot, in Pevenſey Bay, A. D. 1066, where he refreſhed his troops for ſeveral days previous to his marching to Haſtings, near which place he fought the bloody battle that obtained him the crown of England; but the ſtyle of the architecture gives ſtrong reaſon to conjecture that it is much older than the conqueſt by William.

The

The grounds ſurrounding this Caſtle are fertile even to a proverb, and the views from ſome of the ſtill remaining towers are beautiful and extenſive: the eſtate and caſtle now belongs to the Right Hon. G. H. Cavendiſh.

The diſtance from hence to

HURSTMONCEUX CASTLE

is about ſix miles; the country through which you paſs diverſified by lofty trees, fine meadows, and fertile corn-fields:—this once beautiful pile of building, now in ruins, was, a few years ago, in the moſt perfect ſtate of repair. The admirers of ancient architecture will much deplore the demoliſhed ſtate in which this Caſtle now lies; not the effect of time, but pulled to pieces by the late proprietor, who erected a more modern manſion on the hill, a ſmall diſtance from the old Caſtle; it ſtands in a fine park, ſurrounded by a deep foſs, drawbridge, &c. lofty trees hang nodding over its venerable battlements, and the whole appearance fills

the

the mind with awe and regret, to behold ſo noble an edifice crumbling into duſt.

From hence to Gardener-ſtreet is about a mile, where there is a Young Gentleman's Boarding-School, long eſtabliſhed, and deſervedly patroniſed by the neighbouring gentry; and a good Inn, called the Wool-Pack. From hence, through Hailſham, to

WILLINGDON,

a very pleaſant village about two miles diſtant from Eaſt-Bourn; in it is a handſome houſe, delightfully ſituated on the ſide of a hill, belonging to Freeman Thomas, Eſq. commanding moſt extenſive proſpects both by ſea and land: a park, decoy pond, gardens, pleaſure-grounds, &c. renders it a very deſirable reſidence. There are many other pleaſant villages, ſeats, &c. in the neighbourhood of Eaſt-Bourn, which we muſt be very brief in deſcribing, as our publication has already exceeded the uſual bounds of works of this kind—

ASHBURNHAM,

the ſeat of the Earl of Aſhburnham, where many curious articles are to be ſeen, which once belonged to King Charles I. &c.

BATTLE-ABBEY,

the ſeat and eſtate of the Webſter family, where the great battle was fought between William the Conqueror and Harold, King of England, Oct. 14, A. D. 1066, in which the latter loſt his life, and the former obtained the crown of theſe realms:

CLAPHAM-HOUSE,

belonging to John Bean, Eſq.

EAST DEAN,

a pleaſant village near the ſea, not far from Parſon Darby's Hole:

JEVINGTON,

ALFRE-

ALFRESTON,
AND
WILMINGTON,

all villages within a morning's ride of Eaſt-Bourn.

At Wilmington is a high hill, on the ſide of which the figure of a man appears by a very remarkable difference in the colour of the graſs; the length of this figure is eighty yards, and each hand ſeems to graſp a ſtaff in a parallel direction with the body; the ſpot is ſaid to have been paved with bricks, whence the difference of the verdure is ſuppoſed to have ariſen.

At the pariſh of Arlington there is a ſand-pit, where, at about ſix feet beneath the ſurface, petrified wood is found in a variety of ſorts.

A pack of excellent hounds are kept in Eaſt-Bourn, and the Downs are uncommonly fine for hunting on.

We ſhall now conclude our account of Eaſt-Bourn and its vicinity, hoping our kind readers will excuſe us for having dwelt thus long in deſcribing a place 22 miles diſtant from

from Brighthelmſton, which we intended only to treat on when we firſt began to write this little volume; we will therefore return from whence we ſat out, and the firſt place we meet worthy notice is

NEW SHOREHAM,

ſituated about ſix miles weſt of Brighthelmſton. It ſends two members to parliament. Excluſive of the houſeholders, the freeholders of the Rape of Bramber, in which it is ſituated, have a right to vote, as ſettled by act of parliament, 1771. The number of voters are about 750. New Shoreham is principally inhabited by people depending on the building and fitting up of ſhips, in which they are conſidered to be proficients. Ship-building is carried on with great advantage at this place, on account of the plenty and cheapneſs of the timber, which is brought down the river Adur at a trifling expenſe.

A new bridge over the river Adur, which renders the road to Arundel, Chicheſter, &c. ſafe

ſafe and commodious (there being before but a dangerous ferry), was built a few years ago. For the accompliſhment of this, the ſum of five thouſand pounds was raiſed by way of tontine.

HOVE

is a ſmall village on the banks of the ſea, with a few lodging-houſes, and one or two bathing-machines, a very good public-houſe, fitted up in a neat commodious manner, and where parties of pleaſure from Brighton, Shoreham, &c. are ſure to meet with good accommodation.

About a mile north-weſt of Hove is the pariſh of Aldrington, in which there is not a ſingle dwelling. The church is in ruins, and the living, being a rectory, is conſequently a ſinecure of upwards of ſixty pounds a year. In this pariſh was ſituated the *Portus Adurni*, according to the opinion of many learned antiquaries.

WORTHING.

Fourteen miles weſt of Brighthelmſton ſtands the pleaſant village of Worthing, of late years much frequented as a watering-place; there are ſeveral good lodging-houſes, circulating libraries, bathing-machines, and two inns; the inns are oppoſite to each other, and, what is rather remarkable, the proprietor's name of the one is Hogsfleſh, and of the other, Bacon.

BRAMBER.

The borough of Bramber lies on the banks of the Adur, about four miles from New Shoreham. At this place are to be ſeen the ruins of a caſtle, built in the reign of William the Conqueror, by one of the family of the Breoſes. It conſiſts of about ſixteen houſes, and ſends two members to parliament. The election was agreed to be in the perſons inhabiting ancient houſes, or in houſes built on ancient foundations, paying ſcot and lot, 1ſt June, 1715. At that time the number was twenty.

STEYNING.

About a mile from Bramber, to the weſt, lies the borough of Steyning. This town contains little worthy the obſervation of the curious. It ſends two burgeſſes to parliament. The election was eſtabliſhed 17th of February, 1710, to be in the conſtables and houſeholders not receiving alms, but paying ſcot and lot. The number about eighty. This town takes its name from the Roman way having paſſed through it, as before remarked in the account of the Steyne.

There is a delightful road from Steyning to Brighthelmſton, commanding, on the left, a view of the lower country, bounded by a ſweep of green hills, of ſurpriſing height, projecting and retiring with a noble irregularity. The wild, or, more properly weald, ſeems to be in another region; and on the flat is ſeen a moſt extenſive circuit of fine encloſures, richly covered with wood and verdure; fifty miles from London.

ARUNDEL.

From New Shoreham the ſea-coaſt leads to Arundel, which is a borough-town, fifty-five miles from London. The election is in the inhabitants of the borough, paying ſcot and lot. The number about 200. The town is built upon the banks of the river Arun, from which it derives its name. The mullet, which is caught in great plenty in the Arun, is eſtemed to be ſuperior to what is taken in any other part of the kingdom. A collegiate church was founded here by Richard, Earl of Arundel; and here was likewiſe a priory of Benedictine monks. At Arundel are the remains of the once famous caſtle, given by William the Firſt to Roger de Montgomery, by whom it was repaired. The caſtle now belongs to the family of the Howards; and is again undergoing a complete repair, by direction of his Grace of Norfolk, who makes it his principal reſidence. It gives its poſſeſſor the title of Earl, and Peer of the realm, without creation. In the church are four ancient monuments of

of the Earls of Arundel. By means of the river Arun, immenſe quantities of fine timber are conveyed and ſhipped for Woolwich, Deptford, Chatham, Newcaſtle, and other ſhip-building towns to the north and eaſt; and weſtward, to Portſmouth and Plymouth. In the year 1733, an act paſſed for erecting piers, and repairing and keeping in repair the harbour of Arundel.

On the road to Arundel there is an elevated ſpot, called Highdown-Hill, which is plainly ſeen from Brighthelmſton, and ſerves as a landmark to navigators. From this hill is a delightful proſpect, both by land and ſea.

On one ſide of this hill is a tomb, ſurrounded with rails, and has a yew-tree at each corner. An inſcription expreſſes, that in the year 1766, this tomb was erected by John Oliver, miller, for the reception of his body, after his deceaſe. On the top appears the following Scripture ſentences:

For as in Adam all die, even ſo in CHRIST ſhall all be made alive. 2 *Cor.* xv. 22.

For the law was given by Moſes, but grace and truth came by JESUS CHRIST. St *John* i. 17.

That whoſoever believed in him ſhould not periſh, but have eternal life. St. *John* iii. 15.

Wherefore I perceive that there is nothing better than that a man ſhould rejoice in his own works; for that is his portion; for who ſhall bring him to ſee what ſhall be after him? *Eccleſ.* iii. 22.

Knowing that ſhortly I muſt put off this tabernacle, even as our LORD JESUS CHRIST hath ſhewed me. 2 *Pet.* i. 24.

The following lines are engraven at the eaſt end:

Why ſhould my fancy any one offend,
Whoſe good or ill on it does not depend;
'Tis at my own expenſe except the land
(A gen'rous grant) on which my tomb doth ſtand;
This is the only ſpot that I have choſe,
Wherein to take my laſting, long repoſe.
Here, in the duſt, my body lieth down:
You'll ſay it is not conſecrated ground:
I grant the ſame; but where ſhall we e'er find
The ſpot that e'er can purify the mind;
Nor to the body any luſtre give;
This more depends on what a life we live.
When the trumpet ſhall begin to ſound,
'Twill not avail them where the body's found.

A MORAL.

Bleſſed are they, and only they,
Who in the LORD their SAVIOUR die;
Their bodies wait redemption's day,
And ſleep in peace where'er they lie.

And

And the weſt end exhibits an hieroglyphic of Time contending with Death, between the firſt and ſecond of the following ſtanzas:

DEATH! why ſo faſt? pray ſtop your hand,
And let my glaſs run out its ſand:
As neither Death nor Time will ſtay,
Let us improve the preſent day.

Why ſtart you at that ſkeleton?
'Tis your own picture which you ſhun:
Alive it did reſemble thee;
And thou, when dead, like that ſhall be.

But tho' Death muſt have his will,
Yet old Time prolongs the date,
'Till the meaſure we ſhall fill,
That's allotted us by fate.
When that's done, then Time and Death
Both agree to take our breath.

The Scripture ſentences were ſelected by Mr. Oliver, and the verſes are the production of his muſe. About ten yards from the tomb, a variety of flowering ſhrubs are planted, and an alcove is here formed, which is painted with Death's heads. In this retreat the miller, during his life, ſpent moſt of his leiſure hours. We ſhall mention

another circumſtance expreſſive of the whimſical diſpoſition of this extraordinary character: he had, ſome years previous to his death, prepared a coffin, on which were inſcribed the words, *memento mori;* it run upon caſtors, and was every night wheeled under the bed of its intended poſſeſſor. Mr. Oliver's reſidence was about a quarter of a mile from the tomb, on the declivity of the hill. Near the Miller's houſe, in a tree, is fixed a curious piece of machinery (the production of his own hand) repreſenting an old woman and her dog, endeavouring to reſcue a ſmuggler from a cuſtom-houſe officer. The figures were formerly all put in motion by four ſweeps, like thoſe of a mill, being turned by the wind; but it is now ſo much out of repair, that only one figure has any motion; and, Mr. Oliver being dead, it will probably never be repaired.

Mr. Oliver's remains were committed to this tomb, May 1, 1793, in the preſence of about 3000 ſpectators. The body was borne, by eight men dreſſed in white, from his houſe to the place of interment; and the funeral

ſervice, according to the church of England, and alſo a ſermon, adapted to the occaſion, were read by a girl about twelve years of age. Mr. Oliver died in his 84th year.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

To enumerate *all* the advantages Brighthelmſton enjoys over other places of genteel reſort, would extend the limits of this publication beyond the intention of the editor, and perhaps treſpaſs too much on the time and patience of the reader; he will, therefore, briefly ſtate a few, and leave the remainder to a diſcerning public.

The diſtance from London is by many miles ſhorter than any other ſea-bathing place in the kingdom; the roads, winter and ſummer, are kept in the beſt poſſible ſtate of repair, and reflect much credit on the different commiſſioners.

Proviſions of every kind are in great plenty, daily in the market; and, when weather permits, fiſh in abundance, variety and high perfection, may be had on reaſonable terms.

The

The ſtreets, from the ſoil being chalk and gravel, dry up in a few minutes after the ſevereſt rains; which renders walking, at all times, particularly pleaſant; a thing not very common in country towns.

The poſt-hours are ſo well regulated, that if any buſineſs of conſequence demands attendance in town, a perſon may be in London by 2 o'clock on the ſame day with eaſe.

The morning daily papers are regularly received at the libraries every evening by the coaches; by which means, all news of importance is known at Brighton on the *ſame day* as in London; an advantage that no other watering place in the kingdom enjoys.

The great number of houſes, lately built, affords better accommodation for large or ſmall families than are to be found at any other watering place.

The inns and boarding-houſes are kept in a ſuperior ſtyle to moſt towns, and from the encouragement they have experienced of late years, no doubt but they will exert every endeavour to retain the kind patronage of the public.

The

The ſtage-coaches and waggons are conducted by proprietors of great reſpectability; and no place has neater coaches, better horſes, or more attentive drivers, than are to be found on the Brighton-road.

As theſe and many other advantages are enjoyed all the year at Brighthelmſton, it is not to be wondered at that a number of families of the firſt reſpectability have of late years made it a place of winter reſidence, as well as ſummer reſort; for theſe eight or ten winters paſt the numbers have rapidly increaſed, and, in a few years, Brighthelmſton bids fair to become a ſecond Bath, and have two ſeaſons in the year. A circumſtance of conſiderable conſequence is the reduction which takes place in the price of lodgings, during the winter months; in moſt caſes two-thirds, and ſometimes more; this, with the fall of proviſions, uſual about Chriſtmas, renders a winter's reſidence at Brighton very deſirable, particularly as people of the firſt rank are ſure to be met with, at the libraries, on the Steyne, &c. &c. and as a proof that the climate of Brighton is warmer than the more interior parts of the iſland

in

in winter, ſnow ſeldom or ever remains on the ground beyond a few days, owing to the mildneſs of the air from the ſea, which diſſolves it much ſooner than in more inland ſituations.

We ſhall here conclude our account of Brighthelmſton and its adjacencies; obſerving, that whether health or pleaſure are the objects ſought, no part of the kingdom can poſſibly be viſited with a more favourable proſpect of ſucceſs, than the delightful ſpot of which theſe pages have been feebly deſcriptive.

APPENDIX.

THERE is no part in the kingdom where the air is more ſalubrious than at Brighthelmſton. This is owing, in a conſiderable degree, to its being powerfully impregnated with the Sea vapour; and it poſſeſſes the virtue of affording great relief to perſons afflicted with conſumptive and aſthmatic diſorders. It is conſidered as an extraordinary caſe, when a native of (or a conſtant reſident in) theſe parts is troubled with a cough, or any complaint of the lungs; and, indeed, the climate here is of ſo happy a temperature, that phyſicians univerſally concur in recommending this ſituation, as ſuperior to any other in the kingdom, for the recovery and preſervation of health. The adjacent

hills defend the town from the rude northern winds of winter, and the intenſe heat of ſummer is agreeably moderated by a continual refreſhing breeze from the ſea.

Brighthelmſton is greatly indebted for its preſent celebrity to the recommendation of the late admired Dr. Ruſſel; and this gentleman's judgement has been confirmed by the concurring teſtimony of the moſt celebrated phyſicians that England has produced.

About half a mile to the weſtward of the church, riſes a ſpring of

CHALYBEATE-WATER,

which, having been lately much frequented, renders it neceſſary to particularize it. Dr. Relhan, having a conſiderable time ſince analyzed it, ſpeaks of it thus:

" This water is moſt abundantly ſtocked " with a white earth, impregnated with a " ſpirit of ſea-ſalt.

" When

" When taſted it is ſoft, not unpleaſantly
" martial, and temperate in point of heat.
" It has the ſmell always perceptible in
" ferruginous waters.

" The water, ſtripped of its heavy ochre,
" ſtill retains what is called a ferruginous
" taſte, and ſhews, by every experiment,
" that it is impregnated with a martial
" earth.

" Calcined and tried with the loadſtone,
" the reſiduum diſcovered no marks of con-
" tained iron.

" It appears manifeſtly, that this water
" contains a large portion of air, part of
" which is incoercible. It neither ferments
" with acids nor alkali.

" The pellucidity of this water is pre-
" ſerved, improved, and recovered, if loſt,
" by a ſmall addition of any mineral acid;
" but deſtroyed, if an alkali, either fixed or
" volatile, be added to it: from thence it
" may be inferred, that acids are more con-
" genial to this water than alkali.

" As ſoon as the water begins to warm,
" an immenſe quantity of air-globules ſepa-

" rate, and eſcaping to the ſurface, the " water becomes turbid, with ſmall particles " of ochre floating through the maſs, which " increaſe in bulk, as the water grows " warmer.

" From experiment, it is evident the quan- " tity of ſolid matter, really exiſting in a " pint of this water, is at leaſt equal to 20 " grains.

" CONTENTS.

" Ochre, white earth, martial earth, ſpi- " rit of ſea-ſalt, airy, impregnated with a " ſtyptic matter.

" The advantages which appear to ariſe " from the uſe of this water, drank in a " proper quantity, are an increaſe of appe- " tite and ſpirits; and in habits of a lax and " enfeebled nature, an additional power of " exerciſing without laſſitude."

Thus far Dr. Relhan. From ſubſequent experiments made by Dr. Henderſon, it appears that there have been ſome errors in

Dr.

Dr. Relhan's analyſis; particularly as to the ſolid matter contained in the water, and the exiſtence of iron in the calcined reſiduum. The ſubſtance of a few of Dr. Henderſon's experiments as following:—

" This water, when firſt taken up from " the ſpring in a glaſs, greatly reſembles, " in appearance, a ſolution of emetic tar- " tar, in common water. The taſte is not " unpleaſant, ſomething like that upon a " knife, after it has been cutting lemons. " It does not ſeem to contain the ſmalleſt " portion of ſulphur; it neither changes " vegetable blues red, nor does it effervesce " with alkaline ſalts, calcareous earths, " magneſia, or foſſil alkali; neither does it " change vegetable blues green, nor does " it effervesce with acids; yet it curdles " ſoap, and renders a ſolution of it, in vi- " nous ſpirits, milky.

" It ſeems to contain a conſiderable por- " tion of calcareous earth, mixed with the " vitriolic acid, in the form of ſelenites, and " alſo a conſiderable portion of iron, as will " appear from the following experiment:

" Sixty-four ounces of this water, by " meaſure, was evaporated to dryneſs; there " was a reſiduum of a browniſh ſubſtance " full of ſaline ſpiculæ, weighing eight " grains, four grains of which, with an " equal quantity of charcoal, was made into " a paſte with oil, and calcined. Upon " trying the calcined matter with the mag- " net, two pieces, nearly in a metallic form, " adhered to the magnet, and when put " upon paper, at the diſtance of half an " inch, moved in every direction that the " magnet was moved in. Theſe two pieces " weigh one-eighth of a grain.

" The groſs reſiduum neither effervesces " with alkali nor acids, and is difficultly " ſoluble in water.

" This water becomes inſtantly tranſpa- " rent like diſtilled water, on the addition " of any of the mineral acids, eſpecially the " vitriolic.

" A ſolution of galls in common water, " added to an equal portion of this water, " becomes black, like ink, in a very few " minutes.

" This

" This water has been found ſerviceable " in ſeveral caſes of general debility, cra- " pulas, indigeſtion, atonja of the ſtomach, " fluor albus; and in all thoſe diſeaſes, " where chalybeate and tonic remedies are " required, it promiſes, under due regu- " lation, to be uſeful."

For the more immediate uſe of ſubſcribers, the proprietors of this chalybeate, Meſſrs. Scutt, have erected over the ſpring a neat building, in the lodge-ſtyle, where attendance is conſtantly given during the ſeaſon. To the northward of the ſpring, they have, with great difficulty, reared plantations, which are now ſufficiently grown to afford a friendly and agreeable ſhade.

The ſalutiferous effects of this water, as being the primary, are certainly the moſt material ſubjects of recommendation. Almoſt every individual, for whom it has been preſcribed, have happily experienced that it anſwers every wiſh both of phyſician and patient.

Within a few yards of the Chalybeate ſtands

ſtands a handſome manſion, belonging to the ſame proprietors, called

WICK-HOUSE,

lately rented by Sir Godfrey Webſter, Bart. deceaſed: this houſe is very agreeably ſituated, commanding extenſive proſpects both by ſea and land, and is a moſt deſirable reſidence for any large family of diſtinction.

BOARD-

BOARDING-HOUSES.

The following Boarding-houſes have been long eſtabliſhed, and are frequented by perſons of the firſt reſpectability.

MARINE BOARDING-HOUSE,
on the Marine Parade;

MRS. DENNETT'S BOARDING-HOUSE,
Marlborough-Row;

MRS. CLIFFORD'S BOARDING-HOUSE,
Middle Cliff;

MRS. SCRACE'S BOARDING-HOUSE,
Eaſt Cliff;

AND

MRS. MORGAN'S BOARDING-HOUSE,
North Steyne.

POSTS.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, PRINCE'S-PLACE, NORTH-STREET.

The LONDON MAIL is made up every Monday, Tueſday, Wedneſday, Thurſday, Friday, (not Saturday), and Sunday, at ſix, and letters are received until ſeven o'clock in the evening.

The LEWES MAIL is made up every evening (without exception) at ſix, and letters received until ſeven o'clock.

The towns of Eaſt-Bourn, Newhaven, Seaford, Hailſham, Uckfield, &c. and the places adjacent, are from the delivery of Lewes, and the letters are ſent daily.

Ditchling is alſo from the ſame delivery, but the letters are diſpatched from Lewes only on Sundays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, in the morning.

The EAST-GRINSTEAD MAIL is made up every evening (Saturday excepted) at ſix, and letters are received until ſeven o'clock.

The towns of Croydon, Bletchingly, Godſtone, &c. are from the delivery of Eaſt-Grinſtead, and the letters ſent daily.

Cuckfield, Crawley, Lindfield, and other places immediately in that neighbourhood, are alſo from the delivery of Eaſt-Grinſtead, but only three days in the week.

The

The SHOREHAM MAIL is made up every evening before ſeven o'clock, and ſets out every morning, after the arrival of the London Mail, with letters for Shoreham and Worthing.

The STEYNING MAIL, on to Arundel, Chicheſter, Portſmouth, Goſport, &c. &c. &c. is made up every evening, and ſets out every morning, after the arrival of the London Mail, with letters for Storrington, Midhurſt, Emſworth, Petworth, Bognor, Godalmin, Guildford, Portſea, &c. and their immediate neighbourhoods.

Henfield is from the delivery of Steyning, but only three days in the week.

The HURST MAIL is made up every Wedneſday, Friday, and Sunday morning, and is diſpatched ſoon after the arrival of the London Mail.

Rottingdean is from the delivery of our Poſt-Maſter, who ſends the letters there daily, and the ſame meſſenger brings back the anſwers in the evening.

☞ Letters for Horſham and the north-weſt extremity of the county, and for Battle, Haſtings, and other towns in the eaſtern extremity, paſs through London.

N. B. There is a correct Regiſter of Lodging-Houſes kept at the Poſt-Office, by Mr. Fancourt, Poſt-Maſter.

COACHES.

LONDON POST-COACHES,

by Meſſrs. Boulton, Tilt, Hicks, Baulcomb, and Co. to the Golden-croſs, Charing-croſs, Old White-horſe Cellar, Glouceſter Coffee-houſe, Piccadilly, and Swan with Two Necks, Lad-lane, every morning, at ſeven, eight, and nine o'clock, during the ſummer, from the General Coach-office, corner of North-ſtreet, paſſing through Cuckfield, Ryegate, &c. &c. reach London between five and ſix in the evening.

LONDON POST-COACHES,

by Meſſrs. Boulton, Tilt, Hicks, Baulcomb, and Co. from the General Coach-office, corner of North-ſtreet, for the ſame inns in London, by way of LEWES, Uckfield, Eaſt-Grinſtead, Croydon, &c. every morning at ſeven o'clock, and reach town between five and ſix in the evening.

LONDON POST-COACHES,

by Meſſrs. Henwood, Croſſweller, Pockney, Cuddington, Harding, and Vallance: ſet out every

every morning in the ſummer, at ſeven, eight, and nine o'clock, from the Coach-office, No. 44, in Eaſt-ſtreet, to the Bloſſoms-Inn, Lawrence-lane, Cheapſide; and Hatchett's, White-horſe Cellar, Piccadilly, through Cuckfield, Ryegate, &c. &c. and reach London between five and ſix o'clock in the evening.

LONDON POST (NIGHT-COACH),

alternately from the Office in Eaſt-ſtreet, and corner of North-ſtreet, every night in the ſummer ſeaſon, at ten o'clock, and get to London about ſeven in the morning.

LONDON COACH,

from the Gun-Inn, on the Eaſt Cliff, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday mornings, at ſeven o'clock, during the ſummer ſeaſon, to the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-ſtreet, through Henfield, Horſham, Dorking, Leatherhead, Epſom, &c. and returns thence every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday evenings, at ſeven o'clock.

CHICHESTER, PORTSMOUTH, BATH AND BRISTOL POST-COACH,

from the Old Ship, in Ship-ſtreet, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday mornings, through Shoreham, Arundel, Chicheſter, Portſmouth, Southampton, Saliſbury, &c. &c. and returns on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays.

WAGGONS.

LONDON STAGE-WAGGON,

from the Waggon-office, No. 17, Eaſt-ſtreet, by William Bradford; ſets off every Monday evening for London, through Cuckfield, Ryegate, &c. to the Nag's-head Inn, Borough; returns from thence Wedneſday noon, and arrives at Brighton Friday evening.

LONDON STAGE-WAGGON,

by Meſſrs. Croſſweller, Richardſon and Co. from the General Waggon-office, No. 22, Little Eaſt-ſtreet, to Hatchett's, New White-horſe Cellar, Piccadilly; Swan-Inn, Holborn-bridge;

bridge; and George-Inn, Borough; Monday and Thurſday evenings: and returns from the White-horſe Cellar, Piccadilly, and the Swan-Inn, Holborn-bridge, every Wedneſday, and from the George-Inn, Borough, every Saturday evening.

LONDON STAGE-WAGGON,

by John Davis, through Cuckfield, Ryegate, &c. &c. every Tueſday and Saturday evening, from the General Waggon-office, No. 52, Middle-ſtreet, to the Talbot-Inn, Borough, and Harriſon's Old White-horſe Cellar, Piccadilly, where they arrive every Monday and Wedneſday noon; return from Harriſon's every Monday and Wedneſday noon, and from the Talbot-Inn every Tueſday and Thurſday morning, and reach Brighton every Wedneſday and Friday evening.

LEWES WAGGON,

by Meſſrs. Nicholas and John Elphick, ſets out from No. 3, Nile-ſtreet, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday morning, at ſeven o'clock, and returns the ſame evenings.

STAGE-CARTS.

LEWES CART,

by Edwards, ſets out at three o'clock every day, from the Grey-Hound, in Eaſt-ſtreet, and returns from Lewes, the next morning, about twelve.

EAST-BOURN CART,

by Tutt, every Tueſday morning, about eight o'clock, from the Gun-Inn, on the Eaſt Cliff, through Rottingdean, Newhaven, Seaford, &c. &c. and returns every Monday evening about ſeven.

SHOREHAM CART,

by Moorey, ſets out every day, about three o'clock, from the King's-Head, in Weſt-ſtreet, and returns from Shoreham, about twelve the next morning.

ROADS.

From Brighthelmſton to London, by Lewes.

N. B. This is the Route of the Poſt.

Falmer		4¼
Lewes	3¾	8
Uckfield	8¼	16¼
Maresfield	2	18¼
Nutley	3¾	22
Witch Croſs	3	25
Foreſt-Row	2½	27½
Eaſt-Grimſtead	2½	30
Fell-Bridge	2	32
New Chapel	2	34
Godſtone	6	40
Croydon	9½	49½
Streatham	4½	54
London	5	59
Total		59

By Cuckfield.

Preſton		1¾
Patcham	1½	3¼
Clayton	3¾	7
Cuckfield	7	14
Hand-Croſs	4½	18½
Crawley	4½	23
Horley	4	27
Ryegate	6	33
Sutton	10	43
Mitcham	3	46
Lower Tooting	2	48
Upper Tooting	½	48½
Ballam	1	49½
London	4½	54
Total		54

From Brighthelmſton to London, by Horſham.

Henfield		10
Cowfold	5	15
Horſham	6	21
Capel	7	28
Dorking	6	34
Mickleham	2½	36½
Leatherhead	2	38½
Aſhted	1½	40
Epſom	2½	42½
Ewel	1½	44
Morden	3¾	47¾
Merton Abbey	2¼	50
London	7	57
Total		57

From Brighton to Tunbridge-Wells, by Lewes.

Falmer		5
Lewes	3	8
Uckfield	8	16
Crowborough Beacon	7	23
Tunbridge-Wells	7	30
Total		30

OR

Lewes		8
Maresfield	10¼	18¼
Groombridge	13	31¼
Tunbridge-Wells	2	33¼
Total		33¼

From

From Brighthelmſton to Margate, along the Coaſt of Kent and Suſſex.

Rottingdean	-	4
Newhaven	5	9
Biſhopſtone	2	11
Bletchington	¾	11¾
Seaford	¾	12½
Eaſtdean	5½	18
Eaſt-Bourn	3	21
Pevenſey	5	26
Bexhill	8	34
Haſtings	6	40
Geſtling	4	44
Winchelſea	4	48
Rye	3	51
Lydd	12	63
Romney	3	66
Hythe	9	75
Sandgate-Caſtle	2	77
Folkſtone	2½	79½
Dover	8½	88
Ringſwold	6	94
Walme	1½	95½
Deal	1½	97
Sandwich	5	102
Ebb's Fleet	2	104
Cliff's End	1¼	105¼
St. Lawrence	1½	106¾
Ramſgate	¾	107½
St. Peter's	3	110½
Margate	3	113½
Total		113½

From

From Brighthelmſton to Margate, inland.

Falmer		4⅛
Aſhcomb	2⅜	6½
Lewes	1¾	8¼
Ringmer	3	11¼
Short Gate	3	14¼
Black Boy	3	17¼
Croſs in Hand	3¼	20½
Heathfield-Park	1¾	22¼
Milkhurſt-Toll	2½	24¾
Burwaſh	3½	28¼
Etchingham	2	30¼
Hurſt-Green	2	32¼
Cuper's Corner	1	33½
Hawkhurſt (Kent)	2	35¼
Highgate	1	36¼
Tubs Lake	2	38¼
Hartley	1	39½
Cranbrook	2	41¼
Milkhouſe-Street	1½	42¾
Bidenden	4	46¾
Smarden	3½	50¼
Pluckley	3½	53¾
Little Chart	1¼	55
Charing	2	57
Pearsfield-Green	4¼	61¼
Rumſonlees	½	61¾
Sheldwick	2¼	64
Boughton-Street	4½	68½
Boughton-Hill	1	69½
Harbledown	2⅝	72⅛
Canterbury	2⅝	74¼
Sturry	2⅝	77⅜
Upſtreet	3⅝	81
Sarr	2⅜	83⅜
Monkton	2⅝	86
Acol	1⅜	87¾
Margate	4⅛	91½
Total		91½

From Brighthelmſton to Portſmouth and Southampton, continued to Bath and Briſtol.

Hove		2
New Shoreham	4	6
Lancing Pad	1	7
Arundel	14	21
Chicheſter	10	31
Emſworth	7	38
Havant	2	41
Coſham	5	45
Portſmouth	4	49
Fareham	1	57
Wickham	8	61
Southampton	14	75
Rumſey	7	82
Saliſbury	15	97
Deptford-Inn	11	108
Warminſter	11	119
Bath	18	137
Briſtol	12	149
Total		149

N. B. Thoſe who wiſh to avoid Portſmouth may turn off at Coſham, which will ſave eight miles in the diſtance to Southampton.

TIDE-TABLE
FOR
BRIGHTHELMSTON.

N.B. M. *ſtands for Morning,* D. *for Day,* E. *for Evening, and* N. *for Night.*

Moon's Age.	High-Water.			Low-Water.		
	Min.	H.		Min.	H.	
New Moon 0	0	11	M	0	5	E
1	51 past	11	M	51 past	5	E
2	42 -	12	D	42 -	6	E
3	33 -	1	D	33 -	7	E
4	24 -	2	D	24 -	8	N
5	15 -	3	D	15 -	9	N
6	6 -	4	D	6 -	10	N
	57 -	4	D	57 -	10	N
	48 -	5	D	48 -	11	N
	39 -	6	E	39 -	12	N
	30 -	7	E	30 -	1	M
	21 -	8	N	21 -	2	M
	12 -	9	N	12 -	3	M
	9 -	10	N	9 -	4	M
Full Moon	0 -	11	N	0 -	5	M
	48 -	11	N	48 -	5	M
	36 -	12	N	36 -	6	M
	24 -	1	M	24 -	7	M
	12 -	2	M	12 -	8	M
	0 -	3	M	0 -	9	M
	48 -	3	M	48 -	9	M
	36 -	4	M	36 -	10	M
	24 -	5	M	24 -	11	M
	12 -	6	M	12 -	12	D
	0 -	7	M	0 -	1	D
	48 -	7	M	48 -	1	D
	36 -	8	M	36 -	2	D
	24 -	9	M	24 -	3	D
	12 -	10	M	12 -	4	D

This Tide-Table is not mathematically correct, but will be found ſufficiently ſo for thoſe who conſult it only for the purpoſes of bathing.

USEFUL

USEFUL HINTS.

The infinite number of miſtakes which frequently happen during the ſummer, in regard to letters being ſent to wrong people, or lying at the Poſt-office many days, and, at laſt, returned to the dead-letter office, in London, there to be opened, &c. &c. has been long complained of as a great evil attending Watering Places; the only way to prevent theſe unpleaſant circumſtances, is for every perſon, ſoon as they are ſettled in lodgings, to leave their chriſtian and ſurname, and place of abode, at the Poſt-office; and likewiſe, when they leave Brighton, where they wiſh their letters or parcels to be ſent after them. It frequently happens that many perſons of the ſame ſurname come down to Brighton about the ſame time, and, therefore, too much care cannot be taken to prevent letters, and parcels of conſequence, falling into wrong hands; and this can only be done, by early leaving a correct addreſs at the Poſt-office.

Thoſe ladies and gentlemen who frequent the libraries, to prevent being diſappointed

of

of books, in the hurry of the ſeaſon, ſhould write out a liſt of fifteen or twenty numbers from the catalogue, by which means they would be ſure of having ſome amuſing book or other, if the particular one wiſhed for ſhould be out.

Pleaſure-boats, and careful ſeamen, may be had at Wallis's, the Riſing Sun, in Eaſt-ſtreet; but an hour or two's notice ſhould be given, if poſſible, to get lines, hooks, &c. &c. for thoſe who may chooſe to amuſe themſelves with fiſhing, during the excurſion.

If Hot-Baths are wanted out of the uſual hours, notice ſhould be ſent, ſome time previous, to the Bath, where conſtant attendance is given.

The Editor preſumes theſe few hints will be found uſeful by thoſe who may honour the place with their company; and if his preſent aſſay to amuſe the Public ſhould be ſo fortunate as to ſucceed, he will take particular care, in any future edition, to correct thoſe errors which, through want of experience, or hurry of buſineſs, may have eſcaped his notice, in this New Guide to Brighthelmſton.

ADDENDA.

THE Editor, wiſhing to make this work as uſeful as poſſible, has taken conſiderable pains to obtain the following information of the cities, towns, and villages, through which travellers muſt paſs in their route to Paris, through Brighthelmſton, Dieppe, &c. &c.; and, as the diſtance by land from London this way is near ſeventy miles ſhorter than by Dover and Calais, the roads both in England and France much better, and the country infinitely ſuperior in point of fertility, proſpects, and cheapneſs of travelling, acknowledged by all who formerly frequented Paris, it is preſumed the more theſe facts are eſtabliſhed, the greater number of thoſe whom buſineſs, pleaſure, or other cauſes, may take to the continent, will prefer this route, which has ſo many

advantages to recommend it, and only wants being known to be generally adopted. The packets between Brighthelmſton and Dieppe are fitted up in a very ſuperior ſtyle, their hours of ſailing regulated with great attention to the accommodation of the gentry, who honour them with their commands, and nothing omitted to render the paſſage eaſy, ſafe, and expeditious, that care, expenſe, and a deſire to oblige, can effect: ſuch being the facts, we have no doubt the public, whoſe kind patronage has made Brighthelmſton already the firſt watering-place in England, will likewiſe ſtep forward to render it equal (if not ſuperior) to any other, for re-eſtabliſhing the friendly communication between the two countries, ſo happily reſtored by the long wiſhed-for event of peace. The following

PACKETS

ſail conſtantly (wind and tide permitting) a few hours after the arrival of the coaches from London.

THE LARK SCHOONER

makes up 18 beds, 2 cabins, and a ſtate-room: for paſſage, &c. apply to the captain.

THE

THE BONAPARTE SCHOONER,

makes up 20 beds, 2 cabins, and a ſtate-room: for paſſage, &c. apply to the White-horſe Inn.

THE ELIZABETH AND MARGARET,
(A SLOOP),

makes up 11 beds, and a cabin: for paſſage, &c. apply to the White-horſe Inn.

THE EDINBURGH AND BERWICK,
(A CUTTER), CAPTAIN LIND,

makes up 20 beds, cabins, ſtate-room, &c.: for paſſage, &c. apply to the captain.

DIEPPE

is a town of Upper Normandy, in France, ſituated in a valley between the Cliffs, whence the town took its name from the Flemiſh word Diep, which ſignifies deep, or low, (as in Engliſh); on the N. E. ſide are the ſuburbs of Pollet, and two ſtone jetties, between which lies the entrance of the harbour; it is fortified, and has a ſtrong caſtle on the ſea-ſide; to it belong two ſuburbs,

and a harbour on the Engliſh channel: here are two pariſh churches, a college, an hoſpital, and formerly eight convents; in the year 1694, the Engliſh battered it quite to the ground, and, in Queen Anne's wars, it met with the ſame fate; but it has ſince been rebuilt to great advantage. The road of Dieppe lies to the weſt of the town, under a ſmall church, called St. Nicholas de Coticote; the ſteeple is very remarkable, and the only one on the cliff; the anchorage is in from ſeven to nine fathom water, on ſuch good bottom, that anchors never drive, and ſhips are ſheltered from moſt winds that blow. The trade of the place conſiſts moſtly in manufacturing tobacco, ivory turnery (for which they are much celebrated), and the fiſhery, which is carried on to conſiderable extent; and, as it is the firſt French town ſeen on leaving Brighton, will moſt likely impreſs the mind of the Engliſh traveller with more ſurpriſe than all the reſt of his journey to Paris. By

TOSTES

to Rouen is fourteen leagues, or 35 Engliſh miles, through a fine country.

ROUEN

ROUEN

is a very large and ancient city, the capital of Normandy; it ſtands on the north bank of the Seine, in a valley ſurrounded by high hills, covered with woods: here is an old caſtle begun by Henry V. of England, in the year 1419, and finiſhed under his ſon, Henry VI. A. D. 1443; the whole is ſurrounded with water, and has a drawbridge. Rouen contains upwards of 7300 houſes, and about 80,000 ſouls; the ſtreets, in general, cloſe and narrow.

Among many noble piles of buildings, is the cathedral of St. Mary, the choir of which was lined with copper; over it are three lofty towers, particularly the pyramid, which, being wood, is covered with gilt lead, has two hundred ſteps, and the whole edifice above 600 ſteps.

In this city died William the Conqueror; and here was burned, by order of John, Duke of Bedford, general of the Engliſh forces, the celebrated Joan of Arc, or the Maid of Orleans: her ſtatue is ſtill preſerved, and worthy notice.

The palace, bridge of boats, the late convents, the church and abbey of St. Owen, &c. &c. cannot fail of attracting the attention of the curious traveller.

The trade of this city conſiſts of woollen and linen cloth, leather, hats, paper, and ſeveral other merchandizes; and Rouen is conſidered as the principal trading place in the north of France: diſtance from Paris 33 leagues, or 82½ miles. Through

PORT ST. OUEN, TO VANDREUIL,

is 6 leagues, or 15 miles.

This is a ſmall town of Normandy, and the firſt ſtage from Rouen; the views about this part are very pleaſant. Through

GAILLON AND VERNON, TO BONNIERE,

is 10 leagues, or 25 miles.

Gaillon is delightfully ſituated a ſmall diſtance from the Seine, has a very fine palace, lately belonging to the Archbiſhop of Rouen.

VERNON, OR VERNON-SUR-SEINE,

is a ſmall town in the direct road to Paris, with two churches, and formerly ſix convents, but affords nothing remarkable.

BONNIERE

BONNIERE

is likewiſe a ſmall village, where the ſtages change horſes, &c. &c.

MANTE, OR MANTES.

At this town the bridge over the Seine, and the delightful walks about the place, deſerve particular notice.

The town is large, has ſeveral fine buildings, churches, late convents, &c. &c.; it is the capital of Montois: ſeveral fine fountains were erected by order of Henry IV. who reſided here, ſome time after raiſing the ſiege of Rouen. Juſt before the town, in the river, is the charming Iſle of Champion, which our limits will not permit us to deſcribe.

This town is 14 leagues, or 35 miles N. W. of Paris.

Four leagues, or ten miles farther, is

MEULAN, OR MEULLENT,

a ſmall town in the Iſle of France, ſituated on the Seine, where nothing deſerving particular notice occurs, excepting a ſtone bridge over the river, and a pleaſant villa and fine garden near the Seine.

TRIEL,

TRIEL, OR TRAILLE,

a ſmall town on the Seine, preaſantly ſituated.

POISEY, OR POISOY,

is a ſmall city in the Iſle of France, on the Seine, where a fine market is held for live cattle of all kinds, chiefly bought for the ſupply of Paris. It was the birth-place of St. Lewis, and a fine monaſtery was built there dedicated to him.

This town was formerly a royal reſidence, and has ſtill ſeveral buildings deſerving inſpection; at one end of the city is a very broad bridge over the Seine: diſtance from Paris, ſeven leagues, or ſeventeen miles and a half.

Through St. Germain en Laye to Paris, is ſeven leagues, or ſeventeen miles and a half.

ST. GERMAIN EN LAYE

is conſidered as the Richmond of the Pariſians: in this populous town Lewis XIV. was born.

The palace is a large irregular build-

ing:

ing: in it the unfortunate James II. king of England, reſided during his exile, and here he breathed his laſt; his monument is ſtill to be ſeen. The fine terrace round the palace cannot fail to attract particular attention.

This town contains a great number of inhabitants, and the road from hence into Paris is very pleaſant.

The editor preſumes theſe few remarks on the different places in the route to Paris will be found acceptable to the Engliſh traveller, and begs leave to aſſure thoſe kind friends, who purchaſe this little volume, that they may rely on the diſtances given in this account as being perfectly correct by the General Poſt-office meaſurement of Paris.

The different conveyances from Dieppe to Paris are Stage-coaches, Diligences, or Poſt-horſes; but thoſe who prefer cheapneſs to expedition, or may be deſirous of ſeeing more of the country, and the manners of the people, may go by Boats, up the Seine, from Rouen, the greateſt part of the way, excepting where, the river making ſome extraordinary windings or turnings, the diſtance may

be

be ſhortened by croſſing the necks of land. This method of travelling takes up much more time; but, with an agreeable party, is very pleaſant, and infinitely cheaper than going poſt.

ROADS TO PARIS.

	Leagues.	Miles.
Dieppe, through Toſtes, to Rouen	14	35
Through Port St. Ouan to Vaudreuel . .	6	15
Through Gaillon & Vernon to Bonniere . .	0	25
Through Mante, Meulan, Traille, to Poiſſy	10	25
Through St. Germain en Laye to Paris . .	7	17½
	47	117½

The

The editor flatters himſelf the reader will find ſome amuſement in the following curious calculations, which are drawn from ſources acceſſible to but few, and therefore has ſubjoined them, thinking they may afford ſome minutes pleaſure to thoſe ladies and gentlemen who honour the book with peruſal, during their ſtay at Brighthelmſton.

POLITICAL CALCULATIONS.

It is preſumed, by the beſt informed writers, that the earth is inhabited by about one thouſand millions of people; and, taking the uſual calculation of thirty-three years to a generation, it will be found that there die,

every Year, ——— 30,000,000
—— Day ——— 82,000
—— Hour ——— 3,400
—— Minute ——— 60:

but as the number of births is greater than deaths, as 12 is to 10, ſo, conſequently, there are born,

every Year, ——— 36,000,000
—— Day ——— 98,400
—— Hour ——— 4,080
—— Minute ——— 72.

The

The inhabitants of cities and large manufacturing towns are renewed almoſt every thirty-one years, and the whole human race better than three times every hundred years.

If a thouſand children are born at the ſame time, there are remaining of them,

after the	firſt	year,	740
——	2	——	703
——	3	——	620
——	4	——	596
——	5	——	584
——	6	——	574
——	7	——	564
——	8	——	554
——	9	——	546
——	10	——	540
——	15	——	518
——	20	——	496
——	25	——	471
——	30	——	446
——	35	——	420
——	40	——	385
——	45	——	350
——	50	——	313
——	55	——	271

after

after the	ſixtieth	year	226
——	65	——	180
——	70	——	130
——	75	——	85
——	80	——	49
——	85	——	24
——	90	——	11
——	95	——	3
——	97	——	1.

Of 1000 infants that are nurſed by the mother, 300 die; but out of the ſame number, committed to the charge of ſtrange nurſes, 500 periſh.

In the Small-pox Hoſpital in London, out of 3434 inoculated children, ten only died; but out of 4656, who had it at the ſame time in the natural way, 1634 died.

From the bills of mortality, it appears that not more than one perſon out of 3125 reaches the age of 100.

On an average it will be found, that from 12 to 13 years of age we have paſſed one fourth part of our life; at 28 or 29 we are in the midſt of life; at 50 we have paſſed away three fourths of it.

More people live to great age in elevated ſituations than in thoſe that are lower.

Married women live longer than unmarried ones.

It has been found, by experience, that the greateſt number of deaths happen in the months of March, September, and Auguſt; and the feweſt in November, December, and February.

The half of all that are born, die before they reach the age of 17, ſo thoſe who outlive that age enjoy a preference beyond the other half of mankind.

The married women are to the whole female inhabitants of a country as 1 to 3, the married men to all the males as 3 to 5.

In country places, there are, on an average, four children born of each marriage; in cities, not more than 35 children to 10 marriages.

It is always calculated that one fourth of the male inhabitants of a country are capable of bearing arms.

POPULATION, REVENUE, &c. &c.

OF THE

Principal States, lately engaged in the War.

Countries.	Population.	Revenue.	Capital.	No. of Inhabitants in those Cities.
England Ireland Scotland	9,343,578 4,200,000 1,700,000	Sterling 25,000,000	London	900,000
France before the Revol.	24,800,000	Livres 585,000,000	Paris	900,000
Spain	10,500,000	Piaſters 100,000,000	Madrid	155,000
Ruſſia	30,000,000	Rubles 46,000,000	Peterſbourg	165,000
Turkiſh Empire	49,000,000	Dollars 30,000,000	Conſtantinople	1,000,000
German Empire Auſtria	25,000,000 20,000,000	Florins 115,000,000	Vienna	265,000
Holland	2,758,600	Florins 50,000,000	Amſterdam	290,000
Denmark	2,400,000	Dollars 7,000,000	Copenhagen	100,000
Sweden	3,000,000	Rix-Dollars 10,000,000	Stockholm	76,000
Pruſſia	6,000,000	Dollars 25,000,000	Berlin	145,000
Italy & States of the church	18,400,000	Crowns 18,000,000	Rome	164,000
Portugal	2,360,000	Sterling 2,000,000	Liſbon	160,000

TABLES

Of the annual Amount of the Duties on Houſes, and Windows, or Lights; the Duties on Inhabited Houſes, Armorial-Bearings, Male Servants, Hair-Powder, Carriages, Taxed Carts, Dogs, Horſes, and Horſes and Mules.

DUTIES on HOUSES and WINDOWS.

No. of Windows.	Duty per Houſe per Year.			No. of Windows	Duty per Houſe per Year.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1 to 6	0	6	0	33	19	15	0
* Ditto	0	8	0	34	20	10	0
7	0	18	6	35	21	5	0
8	1	10	0	36	22	0	0
9	1	18	0	37	22	15	0
10	2	10	0	38	23	10	0
11	3	5	0	39	24	5	0
12	4	0	0	40 to 44	25	15	0
13	4	15	0	45 49	28	5	0
14	5	10	0	50 54	30	15	0
15	6	5	0	55 59	33	5	0
16	7	0	0	60 64	35	9	0
17	7	15	0	65 69	37	9	0
18	8	10	0	70 74	39	9	0
19	9	5	0	75 79	41	9	0
20	10	0	0	80 84	43	9	0
21	10	15	0	85 89	45	9	0
22	11	10	0	90 94	47	9	0
23	12	5	0	95 99	49	9	0
24	13	0	0	100 109	52	9	0
25	13	15	0	110 119	56	9	0
26	14	10	0	120 129	60	9	0
27	15	5	0	130 139	64	9	0
28	16	0	0	140 149	68	9	0
29	16	15	0	150 159	72	9	0
30	17	10	0	160 169	76	9	0
31	18	5	0	170 179	80	9	0
32	19	0	0	180 & upwards	83	0	0

And every Houſe, having more than 180 Windows, muſt be charged with Two SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE for each Window above that Number, in addition to EIGHTY-THREE Pounds.

* Houſes having leſs than SEVEN Windows, not charged to the Inhabited Houſe Duty, are liable to the Duty of EIGHT SHILLINGS, and if not charged to that Duty, only to SIX SHILLINGS.

DUTIES ON INHABITED HOUSES.

Rent.	At per Pound	Total per Year.			Rent.	At per Pound.	Total per Year.		
l.	*s.* *d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.* *d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
5	1 4	0	6	8	36	2 0	3	12	0
6	——	0	8	0	37	——	3	14	0
7	——	0	9	4	38	——	3	16	0
8	——	0	10	8	39	——	3	18	0
9	——	0	12	0	40	2 6	5	0	0
10	——	0	13	4	41	——	5	2	6
11	——	0	14	8	42	——	5	5	0
12	——	0	16	0	43	——	5	7	6
13	——	0	17	4	44	——	5	10	0
14	——	0	18	8	45	——	5	12	6
15	——	1	0	0	46	——	5	15	0
16	——	1	1	4	47	——	5	17	6
17	——	1	2	8	48	——	6	0	0
18	——	1	4	0	49	——	6	2	6
19	——	1	5	4	50	——	6	5	0
20	2 0	2	0	0	51	——	6	7	6
21	——	2	2	0	52	——	6	10	0
22	——	2	4	0	53	——	6	12	6
23	——	2	6	0	54	——	6	15	0
24	——	2	8	0	55	——	6	17	6
25	——	2	10	0	56	——	7	0	0
26	——	2	12	0	57	——	7	2	6
27	——	2	14	0	58	——	7	5	0
28	——	2	16	0	59	——	7	7	6
29	——	2	18	0	60	——	7	10	0
30	——	3	0	0	61	——	7	12	6
31	——	3	2	0	62	——	7	15	0
32	——	3	4	0	63	——	7	17	6
33	——	3	6	0	64	——	8	0	0
34	——	3	8	0	65	——	8	2	6
35	——	3	10	0	66	——	8	5	0

DUTIES ON INHABITED HOUSES, continued.

Rent.	At per Pound.	Total per Year.	Rent.	At per Pound.	Total per Year.
l.	*s.* *d.*	*l.* *s.* *d.*	*l.*	*s.* *d.*	*l.* *s.* *d.*
67	2 6	8 7 6	84	2 6	10 10 0
68	——	8 10 0	85	——	10 12 6
69	——	8 12 6	86	——	10 15 0
70	——	8 15 0	87	——	10 17 6
71	——	8 17 6	88	——	11 0 0
72	——	9 0 0	89	——	11 2 6
73	——	9 2 6	90	——	11 5 0
74	——	9 5 0	91	——	11 7 6
75	——	9 7 6	92	——	11 10 0
76	——	9 10 0	93	——	11 12 6
77	——	9 12 6	94	——	11 15 0
78	——	9 15 0	95	——	11 17 6
79	——	9 17 6	96	——	12 0 0
80	——	10 0 0	97	——	12 2 6
81	——	10 2 6	98	——	12 5 0
82	——	10 5 0	99	——	12 7 6
83	——	10 7 6	100	——	12 10 0

And so on at the same Rate for a Rent of any Amount.

ARMORIAL-BEARINGS DUTY.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Every Person using Armorial-Bearings, and keeping a Coach, or other taxable Carriage - - - - - - -	2	2	0
Every such Person not keeping such Carriage, but charged to the House or Window Duty - - - - -	1	1	0
Every such Person not keeping such Carriage, not being chargeable to the House or Window Duty - - -	0	10	6

DUTIES ON MALE SERVANTS.

No.	At per Servant.		Total per Year.		No.	Bachelors. At per ervant.		Total per Year.	
	l.	*s.*	*l.*	*s.*		*l.*	*s.*	*l.*	*s.*
1	2	0	2	0	1	3	10	3	10
2	2	10	5	0	2	4	0	8	0
3	3	0	9	0	3	4	10	13	10
4	3	10	14	0	4	5	0	20	0
5	4	0	20	0	5	5	10	27	10
6	4	4	25	4	6	5	14	34	4
7	4	6	30	2	7	5	16	40	12
8	4	12	36	16	8	6	2	48	16
9	5	0	45	0	9	6	10	58	10
10	5	10	55	0	10	7	0	70	0
11	6	6	69	6	11	7	16	85	16
12	—		75	12	12	—		93	12
13	—		81	18	13	—		101	8
14	—		88	4	14	—		109	4
15	—		94	10	15	—		117	0
16	—		100	16	16	—		124	16
17	—		107	2	17	—		132	12
18	—		113	8	18	—		140	8
19	—		119	14	19	—		148	4
20	—		126	0	20	—		156	0

And so on at the same Rate for any Number of Servants.

HAIR-POWDER DUTY.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Every Person wearing or using Hair-Powder	1	1	0

DUTIES

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES WITH 4 WHEELS.

No.	At per Carriage with 4 Wheels for private Uſe.			Total per Year.			No.	Stage Coaches & Poſt Chaiſes with 4 Wheels, at 8l. 8s. each	
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*
1	10	0	0	10	0	0	1	8	8
2	11	0	0	22	0	0	2	16	16
3	12	0	0	36	0	0	3	25	4
4	12	10	0	50	0	0	4	33	12
5	13	0	0	65	0	0	5	42	0
6	13	10	0	81	0	0	6	50	8
7	14	0	0	98	0	0	7	58	16
8	14	10	0	116	0	0	8	67	4
9	15	0	0	135	0	0	9	75	12

And ſo on at the ſame Rate for any Number of Carriages.

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES WITH 2 WHEELS.

	l.	*s.*	
Carriages with 2 Wheels, drawn by one Horſe - - -	5	5	each.
Ditto, drawn by 2 or more Horſes -	7	7	——
Taxed Carts - - -	1	4	——

DUTIES

DUTIES ON DOGS.

No.	At 10s. per Dog.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1	0	10	0
2	1	0	0
3	1	10	0
4	2	0	0
5	2	10	0
6	3	0	0
7	3	10	0
8	4	0	0
9	4	10	0
10	5	0	0
11	5	10	0
12	6	0	0
13	6	10	0
14	7	0	0
15	7	10	0
16	8	0	0
17	8	10	0
18	9	0	0
19	9	10	0
20	10	0	0

And so on at the same Rate for any Number of Dogs.

N. B. This Table applies to Persons keeping a Greyhound, Hound, Pointer, Setting Dog, Spaniel, Lurcher, Terrier, or two or more Dogs of any Description.

Persons keeping only one Dog, not being Greyhound, Hound, Pointer, Setting Dog, Spaniel, Lurcher, or Terrier, to be charged for such Dog - - - - - - 6s.

Persons compounding for their Hounds to be charged - 30l.

DUTIES

DUTIES on HORSES and on HORSES and MULES.

Duties on Horses for Riding or Drawing Carriages.							Duties on other Horses and on Mules.					
No.	At per Horse.			Total per Year.			No.	At per Horse.		Total per Year.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	12	6	0	12	6
2	3	6	0	6	12	0	2	—	—	1	5	0
3	3	12	0	10	16	0	3	—	—	1	17	6
4	3	15	0	13	0	0	4	—	—	2	10	0
5	3	16	0	19	0	0	5	—	—	3	2	6
6	4	0	0	24	0	0	6	—	—	3	15	0
7	4	1	0	28	7	0	7	—	—	4	7	6
8	4	1	0	32	8	0	8	—	—	5	0	0
9	4	1	6	36	13	6	9	—	—	5	12	6
10	4	2	0	41	0	0	10	—	—	6	5	0
11	4	2	0	45	2	0	11	—	—	6	17	6
12	4	2	0	49	4	0	12	—	—	7	10	0
13	4	2	6	53	12	6	13	—	—	8	2	6
14	4	2	6	57	15	0	14	—	—	8	15	0
15	4	2	6	61	17	6	15	—	—	9	7	6
16	4	2	6	66	0	0	16	—	—	10	0	0
17	4	3	0	70	11	0	17	—	—	10	12	6
18	4	3	6	75	3	0	18	—	—	11	5	0
19	4	4	0	79	16	0	19	—	—	11	17	6
20	4	5	0	85	0	0	20	—	—	12	10	0

And so on at the same Rate for any Number of Horses, and Horses and Mules.

MVSEVM BRITANNICVM

THE END.